Sergeant at Arms of the Senate to be effective at the close of business December 30, 1965.

Respectfully,

JOSEPH C. DUKE,
Sergeant at Arms.

THE VICE PRESIDENT,
Washington, D.C., January 6, 1966.

Mr. ROBERT A. BRENKWORTH,
Financial Clerk, U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. BRENKWORTH: This is to advise you that I have accepted the resignation of Joseph C. Duke as Sergeant at Arms of the Senate, effective the close of business December 30, 1965. This action is taken in my capacity as President of the Senate since the Senate is in adjournment and, therefore, is unable to act on the resignation submitted by Mr. Duke.

Best wishes,

Sincerely,

HUBERT H. HUMPHREY.

NOTIFICATION TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. MANSFIELD submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 165) which was read, considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to, as follows:

S. RES. 165

Resolved, That a committee consisting of two Senators be appointed by the Vice President to join such committee as may be appointed by the House of Representatives to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that a quorum of each House is assembled and that the Congress is ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make.

The VICE PRESIDENT appointed Mr. MANSFIELD and Mr. DIRKSEN the committee on the part of the Senate.

NOTIFICATION TO THE HOUSE

Mr. DIRKSEN submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 166) which was read, considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to, as follows:

S. RES. 166

Resolved, That the Secretary inform the House of Representatives that a quorum of the Senate is assembled and that the Senate is ready to proceed to business.

HOUR OF DAILY MEETING

Mr. LONG of Louisiana submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 167), which was read, considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

S. RES. 167

Resolved, That the hour of daily meeting of the Senate be 12 o'clock meridian unless otherwise ordered.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 8 O'CLOCK P.M., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1966—JOINT SESSION TO RECEIVE MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, in accordance with Senate practice, I now move that the Senate stand in adjournment until 8 p.m., Wednesday, January 12, when it will assemble in a body to proceed to the Chamber of the House of Representatives to hear in joint session the message of the President on the state of the Union at 9 p.m.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 12 o'clock and 15 minutes p.m.) the Senate adjourned until 8 o'clock p.m. on Wednesday, January 12, 1966.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, JANUARY 10, 1966

This being the day fixed by Public Law 340, 89th Congress, enacted pursuant to the 20th amendment of the Constitution, for the meeting of the 2d session of the 89th Congress, the Members of the Congress met in their Hall, and at 12 o'clock were called to order by the Speaker pro tempore, Hon. CARL ALBERT, a Representative from the State of Oklahoma.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ALBERT) laid before the House the following communication:

THE SPEAKER'S ROOMS,
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., January 10, 1966.

I hereby designate the Honorable CARL ALBERT to act as Speaker pro tempore today.

JOHN W. MCCORMACK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D.D., prefaced his prayer with these words of Scripture: Zechariah 4: 6: *Not by might, nor by power, but by My Spirit, saith the Lord of hosts.*

Almighty God, we humbly beseech Thee that the clear and unmistakable mandates of Thy Spirit may now guide our President, our Speaker, and the Members of the Congress, as they enter upon this second session.

Grant that some finer essence of good will and love may inspire humanity as it searches and strives for the peace of the world.

Help us to share in the mission and ministry of our blessed Lord, who taught us to pray:

Our Father who art in heaven, hallowed be Thy name; Thy kingdom come; Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven; give us this day our daily bread; and forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors; and lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil; for Thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory forever.

Amen.

RESIGNATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following resignation from the House of Representatives:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., December 14, 1965.

Hon. JOHN W. MCCORMACK,
The Speaker of the House of Representatives,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: As of the close of business on December 30, 1965, I hereby tender my resignation as a Member of the House of Representatives, representing the 17th Congressional District of the State of New York.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN V. LINDSAY.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will call the roll to ascertain the presence of a quorum.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members answered to their names:

[Roll No. 1]

Abernethy
Adair
Adams
Addabbo
Albert
Anderson, Ill.
Anderson, Tenn.
Andrews, George W.
Andrews, Glenn
Andrews, N. Dak.
Annunzio
Arends
Ashbrook
Ashley
Ashmore
Aspinall
Ayres
Baldwin
Bandstra
Baring
Barrett
Bates
Battin
Beckworth
Belcher
Bell
Bennett
Berry
Betts
Bingham
Blatnik
Boggs
Boland
Bolling
Bolton
Bow
Brademas
Bray
Brock
Brooks
Broomfield
Brown, Calif.
Broyhill, N.C.
Broyhill, Va.
Buchanan
Burke
Burleson
Burton, Calif.
Burton, Utah
Byrne, Pa.
Byrnes, Wis.
Callan
Callaway
Cameron
Carey
Carter
Casey
Cederberg
Celler
Chamberlain
Chelf
Clancy
Clark
Clausen, Don H.
Clawson, Del
Cleveland
Clevenger
Cohelan
Collier
Conable
Conte
Conyers
Cooley
Corbett
Corman
Craley
Cramer
Culver
Cunningham
Curtin
Curtis
Daddario
Dague
Daniels
Davis, Ga.
Davis, Wis.
Dawson
de la Garza
Delaney
Dent
Denton
Derwinski
Devine
Dickinson
Dingell
Dole
Donohue
Dorn
Dow
Downing
Dulski
Duncan, Oreg.
Duncan, Tenn.
Dyal
Edmondson
Edwards, Ala.
Edwards, Calif.
Edwards, La.
Ellsworth
Erlenborn
Evans, Colo.
Everett
Evins, Tenn.
Farbstein
Farnum
Fascell
Feighan
Findley
Fino
Fisher
Flood
Flynt
Fogarty
Ford, Gerald R.
Ford, William D.
Fountain
Fraser
Friedel
Fulton, Pa.
Fulton, Tenn.
Fuqua
Gallagher
Garmatz
Gathings
Gettys
Giaimo
Gibbons
Gilbert
Gilligan
Gonzalez
Goodell
Gray
Green, Oreg.
Green, Pa.
Greigg
Grider
Griffin
Gross
Gurney
Hagan, Ga.
Haley
Hall
Halleck
Halpern
Hamilton
Hanley
Hanna
Hansen, Idaho
Hansen, Iowa
Hansen, Wash.
Hardy
Harris
Harsha
Harvey, Ind.
Harvey, Mich.
Hawkins
Hays
Hechler
Helstoski
Henderson
Herlong
Hicks
Holifield
Holland
Horton
Hosmer
Howard
Hull
Hungate
Huot
Hutchinson
Ichord
Irwin
Jacobs
Jarman
Jennings
Joelson
Johnson, Calif.
Johnson, Okla.
Johnson, Pa.
Jonas
Jones, Mo.
Karsten
Karth
Kastenmeier
Kee
Kelly
Keogh
King, N.Y.
King, Utah
Kirwan
Kluczynski
Kornegay
Krebs
Laird
Landrum
Langen
Latta
Leggett
Lennon
Lipscomb
Long, La.
Love
McCarthy
McClory
McCulloch
McDade
McDowell
McEwen
McFall
McGrath
McMillan
McVicker
Macdonald
Machen
Mackay
Mackie
Madden
Mahon
Marsh
Martin, Ala.
Martin, Mass.
Martin, Nebr.
Mathias
Matsunaga
Matthews
May
Meeds
Michel
Miller
Mills
Minish
Mink
Minshall
Mize
Moeller
Monagan
Moore
Moorhead
Morgan
Morris
Morrison
Morse
Morton
Mosher
Moss
Multer
Murphy, Ill.
Murphy, N.Y.
Natcher
Nedzi
Nelsen
Nix
O'Hara, Ill.
O'Konski
Olsen, Mont.
Olson, Minn.
O'Neal, Ga.
O'Neill, Mass.
Ottinger
Passman
Patman
Patten
Pelly
Perkins
Philbin
Pickle
Pike
Pirnie
Poage
Poff
Pool
Price
Pucinski
Purcell
Quie
Quillen
Race
Redlin
Reid, Ill.
Reifel
Reinecke
Resnick
Reuss

Rhodes, Ariz.	Shriver	Utt
Rhodes, Pa.	Sickles	Van Deerlin
Rivers, S.C.	Sikes	Vanik
Rivers, Alaska	Sisk	Vigorito
Roberts	Skubitz	Vivian
Robison	Slack	Waggonner
Rodino	Smith, Calif.	Walker, Miss.
Rogers, Colo.	Smith, Iowa	Walker, N. Mex.
Rogers, Tex.	Smith, N.Y.	Watkins
Ronan	Smith, Va.	Watson
Roncalio	Stafford	Watts
Rooney, Pa.	Staggers	Weltner
Rosenthal	Stalbaum	Whalley
Rostenkowski	Stanton	White, Idaho
Roudebush	Steed	White, Tex.
Roush	Stephens	Whitener
Roybal	Stratton	Whitten
Rumsfeld	Stubblefield	Widnall
Ryan	Sullivan	Williams
Satterfield	Sweeney	Willis
St. Onge	Taylor	Wilson, Bob
Saylor	Teague, Tex.	Wilson, Charles H.
Scheuer	Tenzer	Wolff
Schisler	Thompson, Tex.	Wright
Schmidhauser	Thomson, Wis.	Wyatt
Schneebeli	Todd	Wydler
Schweiker	Trimble	Yates
Scott	Tuck	Young
Secrest	Tunney	Younger
Selden	Tuten	Zablocki
Senner	Udall	
Shipley	Ullman	

The SPEAKER pro tempore. On this rollcall, 385 Members have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

ELECTION OF HON. CARL ALBERT, A REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA, AS SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair requests the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. BOGGS] to assume the chair.

Mr. BOGGS assumed the chair as Speaker pro tempore.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BOGGS). The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York [Mr. KEOGH].

Mr. KEOGH. Mr. Speaker, on account of the unavoidable absence of the Speaker due to the death of his beloved brother, and at his request, I offer a resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 627

Resolved, That Hon. CARL ALBERT, a Representative from the State of Oklahoma, be, and he is hereby, elected Speaker pro tempore during the absence of the Speaker.

Resolved, That the President and the Senate be notified by the Clerk of the election of the Honorable CARL ALBERT as Speaker pro tempore during the absence of the Speaker.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. ALBERT assumed the chair as Speaker pro tempore and Mr. CELLER administered the oath of office.

CERTIFICATES OF ELECTION TO THE 89TH CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ALBERT) laid before the House the following communications which were read by the Clerk:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., January 10, 1966.

The Honorable THE SPEAKER,
House of Representatives.

SIR: A certificate of election in due form of law showing the election of CLARENCE J. BROWN, JR., as a Representative-elect to the 89th Congress from the Seventh Congressional District of the State of Ohio, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the Honorable Clarence J. Brown is on file in this office.

Respectfully yours,
RALPH R. ROBERTS,
Clerk, U.S. House of Representatives.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., January 10, 1966.

The Honorable THE SPEAKER,
House of Representatives.

SIR: A certificate of election in due form of law showing the election of THOMAS M. REES as a Representative-elect to the 89th Congress from the 26th Congressional District of the State of California, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the Honorable James Roosevelt, is on file in this office.

Respectfully yours,
RALPH R. ROBERTS,
Clerk, U.S. House of Representatives.

SWEARING IN OF MEMBERS

Mr. CLARENCE J. BROWN, JR., and Mr. REES appeared at the bar of the House and took the oath of office.

COMMITTEE TO NOTIFY THE PRESIDENT

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a preferential resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 628

Resolved, That a committee of three members be appointed by the Speaker pro tempore on the part of the House of Representatives to join with a committee on the part of the Senate, to notify the President of the United States that a quorum of each House has assembled, and Congress is ready to receive any communication that he may be pleased to make.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair appoints as members of the committee on the part of the House to join with the committee on the part of the Senate to notify the President of the United States that a quorum of each House has been assembled and that the Congress is ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make, the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. BOGGS], the gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER], and the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. GERALD R. FORD].

NOTIFICATION TO SENATE

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 629

Resolved, That the Clerk of the House inform the Senate that a quorum of the House is present and that the House is ready to proceed with business.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives, which was referred to the Committee on House Administration and ordered printed:

JANUARY 10, 1966.

The Honorable THE SPEAKER,
House of Representatives.

SIR: In compliance with the requirements of rule III, clause 2, of the rules of the House of Representatives, I have the honor to submit herewith a list of reports which it is the duty of any officer or department to make to Congress.

Very respectfully,
RALPH R. ROBERTS,
Clerk, U.S. House of Representatives.

ELECTION OF EDWARD A. GARMATZ OF MARYLAND TO BE CHAIRMAN OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 630) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

H. RES. 630

Resolved, That EDWARD A. GARMATZ, of Maryland, be, and he is hereby, elected chairman of the standing Committee of the House of Representatives on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DAILY HOUR OF MEETING

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 631

Resolved, That until otherwise ordered, the daily hour of meeting of the House of Representatives shall be at 12 o'clock meridian.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE TO NOTIFY THE PRESIDENT

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, your committee on the part of the House to join a like committee on the part of the Senate to notify the President of the United States that a quorum of each House has been assembled and is ready to receive any communication that he may be pleased to make has performed that duty. The President asked us to report that he will be pleased to deliver his message at 9 o'clock p.m., January 12, 1966, to a joint session of the two Houses.

JOINT SESSION OF THE TWO HOUSES, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1966

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a concurrent resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. CON. RES. 529

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the two Houses of Congress assemble in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Wednesday, January 12, 1966, at 9 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of receiving such communication as the President of the United States shall be pleased to make to them.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Arrington, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed the following resolutions:

S. RES. 165

Resolved, That a committee consisting of two Senators be appointed by the Vice President to join such committee as may be appointed by the House of Representatives to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that a quorum of each House is assembled and that the Congress is ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make.

S. RES. 166

Resolved, That the Secretary inform the House of Representatives that a quorum of the Senate is assembled and that the Senate is ready to proceed to business.

RECESS ON JANUARY 12, 1966

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Wednesday, January 12, 1966, it may be in order for the Speaker to declare a recess at any time subject to the call of the Chair.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

ADJOURNMENT OVER TO WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet at noon on Wednesday next.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

DISPENSING WITH BUSINESS IN ORDER ON CALENDAR WEDNESDAY OF THIS WEEK

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the business in order on Calendar Wednesday of this week may be dispensed with.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO EXTEND REMARKS IN THE RECORD

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on today, and without making the procedure a precedent, all Members may have permission to extend their remarks in the RECORD and to include pertinent material therewith.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair desires to make an announcement.

After consultation with the majority and minority leaders, and with their consent and approval, the Speaker has asked me to announce that on Wednesday, January 12, 1966, the date set for the joint session to hear an address by the President of the United States, only the doors immediately opposite the Speaker and those on his left and right will be open. No one will be allowed on the floor of the House who does not have the privilege of the floor of the House.

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM MUST NOT BE USED TO STIFLE DISSENT

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, during the recess of the Congress, serious questions have been raised about the Selective Service System being used punitively and as a device for muffling political protest. I am deeply concerned that in the situation of the reclassification of a number of University of Michigan students after a protest demonstration or sitin at the Ann Arbor, Mich., selective service board, the draft was used as a means of punishing the demonstrators.

While the Selective Service System insists that it is not employing its powers of military conscription to punish or threaten to punish those who engage in political protests and demonstrations, nonetheless, the result of the Ann Arbor affair most assuredly has created that impression.

While we are not operating within the framework of a formal declaration of war, clearly, we are actively fighting a war in Vietnam. As a result emotions are running high here at home. There is widespread criticism of our Vietnam policy which has been manifested by widespread protest, much of it generated by students and young people. In such a situation we must make sure that there is no erosion in the bedrock of our society—the guarantees of freedom of speech and freedom to dissent.

I firmly believe that the draft should not be used as an instrument of law enforcement. Violations of the law should be prosecuted by the appropriate law enforcement agencies, not by local draft boards.

Because of my strong feelings on this particular matter, I have lodged with the Director of the Selective Service System, Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, a protest and a request that he reconsider and review his department's position to insure that the draft never is allowed to become an instrument of the state to suppress lawful political protest.

ELIMINATE THE MEDICARE DISCLAIMER

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, today I have introduced a bill striking out provisions in the Social Security Amendments of 1965—the medicare bill—on which the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare has based a decision to require some 2 million American citizens, aged 65 and over, to sign and file a disclaimer of membership in the last 12 months in any organization "which is required to register under the Internal Security Act of 1950 as a Communist-action organization, a Communist-front organization or a Communist-infiltrated organization."

Along with filing this bill I have protested to John W. Gardner, Secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, the decision of his Department to extract from these 2 million free Americans this unnecessary and demeaning disclaimer.

The effect of this requirement, to condition much-needed health benefits on the signing and filing of the affidavit, is, I believe, not required by the medicare law—Public Law 89-97. Rather, in my opinion, the requirement of the disclaimer is based on an administrative decision of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Nonetheless, if the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare persists in contending that the medicare bill demands the disclaimer, then the offensive sections of the law should be stricken.

My bill accomplishes this by amending the Social Security Amendments of 1965 and eliminating the provisions which deny hospital insurance benefits to uninsured individuals who are members of certain organizations or have been convicted of certain offenses and to eliminate the provisions which deny supplementary medical insurance benefits to persons who have been convicted of certain offenses.

Mr. Speaker, it is my abiding conviction that such disclaimer affidavits infringe on the rights of free Americans no less than loyalty oaths or other bald attempts to enforce, or attempts to guarantee, a unanimity of ideological beliefs. I personally have fought many wars over this principle, and it is disturbing that there must be still another test on this issue.

It seems incredible to me at this point in time, when happily there is a decrease in such manifestations of the politically inspired witch hunting which swept this country in the early 1950's, that this unfortunate situation has developed in the administration of a program for providing health benefits to our aged citizens. Why only last session, the Congress eliminated disclaimers as requirements for participation in the Job Corps and for VISTA volunteers as part of the Federal Government's antipoverty program.

Furthermore, it was not so long ago that the Congress amended the National Defense Education Act to eliminate a disclaimer that for years the academic community had considered offensive—so offensive, in fact, that many of our leading colleges and universities refused to participate in the programs that were established by the act.

Even Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare Gardner stated in a television interview January 2 that he, personally, was not sympathetic with the concept of the affidavit.

Significantly, members of other groups within our society—such as farmers and businessmen—are not required to formally swear fealty to our Government in order to participate in Federal programs of financial or technical assistance. Why demand this disclaimer of these 2 million elderly Americans?

Can we be blind to the manifest folly of these disclaimers? Do they not tell millions of our aged that, unless they are guarded about whom they associate with, that they run the grave risk of losing their eligibility for this new Government health program? And is this not a patent infringement of the rights of the individual? Of course, it is. There is no need for me to labor the point.

Mr. Speaker, this issue is not a new one for any of us. What is startling, as I have already noted, is that I am forced to speak out here today in support of a bill whose only purpose is to reassert the fundamental rights of the individual.

Mr. Speaker, let me conclude by stating that all that is required now is for the Congress to affirm that, when it passed the medicare bill last session, it authorized no disclaimer, no disqualifications, no loyalty oaths. I call upon the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to eliminate the disclaimer by administrative action. If he fails to do so, then favorable action on my bill would constitute that affirmation.

NON-COMMUNIST AFFIDAVIT REQUIREMENT FOR HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL BENEFITS

Mr. FARBSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend my remarks, and to include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. FARBSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing a bill to eliminate from the Medicare Act the provision that allegedly requires some 2 million elderly persons to sign a non-Communist affidavit before becoming eligible for hospital and medical benefits. I say "allegedly" because it is clear that it was not the intention of Congress to require such an affidavit. It was an administrative decision on the part of HEW to demand that all of the 2 million who are presently uninsured under social security, railroad retirement, or civil service programs sign this affidavit. That decision is wrong.

Let it be pointed out that persons in this category must vow that they are not members, as defined by the Internal Security Act of 1950, of a "Communist-action organization, a Communist-front organization, or a Communist-infiltrated organization." The only organization to so qualify, according to the Justice Department, is the Communist Party itself. But an aged person who goes into a social security office to make his claim does not necessarily know that. The application does not tell him that. He must guess, and thus may very well be deterred from applying, fearful that he may be ineligible or, perhaps, committing perjury. Let it further be noted that the procedure does not make a similar demand on those belonging to Fascist organizations, such as the Ku Klux Klan or the American Nazi Party. Does HEW or Congress mean to suggest thereby that it is acceptable to be a Ku Kluxer or a Nazi? Finally let me point out that such a disclaimer is not required of persons applying for crop loans, business loans, or shipping subsidies. Why then single out elderly persons who apply for medicare?

I personally find it reprehensible that we must apply a political test for a health benefit to a person who seeks in his declining years the comfort of medical and health insurance. I think HEW is wrong in its interpretation of the law. I would, in fact, like to insert into the RECORD a brief prepared by the American Civil Liberties Union, sent to me in the form of a letter and which demonstrates incontrovertibly how grievously HEW is in error. But to eliminate all equivocation, my bill will strike out that section of the Medicare Act on which HEW bases its decision. I think it should be the clear expression of Congress that this vestige of a shameful era of our history be excised from the administration of the Medicare Act.

I include January 4, 1966, letter from American Civil Liberties Union:

AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION,
Washington, D.C., January 4, 1966.

DEAR SIR: Undoubtedly you have read in the press that the Social Security Administration of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare is requiring an estimated 2 million elderly persons to answer a complex non-Communist question before they qualify for benefits under the recently passed medicare bill (Public Law 89–97).

Form SSA–18, entitled "Application for Hospital Insurance Entitlement" contains the following question:

"Are you now, or have you been during the last 12 months, a member of any organization which is required to register under the Internal Security Act of 1950 as a Communist-action organization, a Communist-front organization, or a Communist-infiltrated organization?"

Under the medicare law, 19 million Americans, aged 65 and over, will be eligible for payments covering a substantial portion of hospital costs beginning July 1, 1966. Most of them are now covered under social security, railroad retirement, or civil service programs. Benefits for approximately 2 million, presently uninsured, will be financed from general Treasury funds and it is this group which has to file this form.

HEW officials are quoted in the press as claiming they have no choice but to obey the mandate of Congress. However, that is simply not true. HEW, by a simple administrative decision, could eliminate the question, since it is not specifically required in the law as passed by Congress. This is the latest error by HEW in what can only be described as a comedy of errors by that Department with regard to this section of the medicare bill.

The alleged basis for the HEW requirement is section 103, under the title "Transitional Provision on Eligibility of Presently Uninsured Individuals for Hospital Insurance Benefits." Its subsection (a) sets forth those who are eligible for hospital benefits who are presently uninsured.

Section 103(b), however, disqualifies any individual "who is, at the beginning of the first month in which he meets the requirements of subsection (a), a member of any organization referred to in section 210(a)(17) of the Social Security Act."

That section in the Social Security Act is found in 42 U.S.C. section 410(a)(17) containing definitions relating to employment. It holds that employment for social security benefits shall not include "service in the employ of any organization which is performed (a) in any quarter during any part of which such organization is registered or there is in effect a final order of the Subversive Activities Control Board requiring such organizations to register, under the Internal Security Act of 1950, as amended, as a Communist-action organization, a Communist-front organization, or a Communist-infiltrated organization and (b) after June 30, 1956."

It should be noted that the responsibility for the disqualification section in the medicare bill was initially HEW's. That Department, in drafting the original medicare bill included section 103(b), because "it supposed that Congress" wanted it. It now seeks to justify its non-Communist question on the application on the same basis. However, HEW is wrong for the following reasons:

1. Congress did not specifically require this question to be asked, although there is a disqualification in the law for membership in such organizations. Congress did not specify that any individual, before he could qualify for medicare, had to answer such a question. The asking of this question was wholly an administrative decision by HEW.

In contrast, the Congress, recently, in amending the National Defense Education Act (Public Law 87–835), eliminated such a disclaimer and substituted for it a provision making it a criminal offense for any member of a Communist organization to apply for, or attempt to use, any payment or loan under the National Defense Education Act. This substitution we find also offensive, but it was clearly the intent of Congress, in passing the National Defense Education Act amendment, not to permit asking the question of whether individuals were members of such organizations. In fact, the major purpose of the amendment was specifically to eliminate the disclaimer that was considered such an affront to the academic community.

2. There is nothing in the law, as passed by Congress, that refers to the last 12 months. This, again, was an administrative decision by HEW. The disqualification set forth in the law refers solely to membership at the beginning of the first month in which the individual meets the requirements of applying for medicare.

3. Although HEW has contended in a number of newspaper stories that it was required to place this provision in the application, it is interesting to note that queries

of other disqualifications in the law are not asked of applicants. For example, individuals who have been convicted of offenses under chapter 37 (relating to espionage and censorship), chapter 105 (relating to sabotage), chapter 115 (relating to treason, sedition and subversive activities under title 18 of the United States Code), or section 412 or 413 of the Internal Security Act of 1950, as amended, are barred under section 104 of the law, but no inquiry concerning these offenses is made.

Nowhere on the application is there any indication as to what organizations are required to register under the Internal Security Act of 1950. It is difficult for an individual to find out which organizations fall within this category. There is no indication, for example, that there is not now a final order made by the Subversive Activities Control Board for any organization to register as a Communist-infiltrated, and that the only one against whom an order has been made to register as a Communist-action organization is the Communist Party, U.S.A., and that the only orders against so-called Communist-front organizations are against organizations which haven't been in existence for years. As to the number of such organizations, we can only point to the confusion exposed in a recent article in the Reporter magazine:

"It is a measure of the difficulty applicants for medicare benefits may have in truthfully answering the question that the Times, going on the basis of orders of the SACB, figured membership in about 20 organizations, other than the Communist Party, to be relevant. The Social Security Administration told us the figure, excluding the party, was seven. And an official of the Internal Security Division of the Department of Justice pointed out that only five of these seven in fact had final orders against them—adding that, in any event, all seven were now defunct."

Needless to say, the form has been presented to applicants with no list attached. People should not have to guess about what they are signing.

So far I have only discussed why HEW has not only the power and authority to eliminate the non-Communist question from SAA-18, but, indeed, should not have included it in the first place.

However, isn't it about time that the irrelevant, discriminatory, and punitive sections of the Social Security Act be eliminated? Are we, as a nation, so frightened, so lacking in humanity, that we must deprive some elderly persons of retirement and medical benefits available to all citizens, because they have been convicted for certain crimes, or belong to, or work for certain verboten organizations—even the Communist Party itself?

The effect of such provisions is to put on notice millions of elderly people that their receiving much needed Government aid is conditioned on their giving up their right of freedom of association under the first amendment. This is bound to deter them from joining not only the proscribed organizations but other kinds of controversial political groups. We also note that the law and the HEW form concern themselves solely with various kinds of designated Communist organizations. Does this mean that persons belonging to other groups generally regarded as antidemocratic, such as the Ku Klux Klan or the American Nazi Party are free of any sanctions? We do not here pass on the merits of any particular political group, but merely point out the discriminatory nature of the law and the HEW form by singling out one particular kind of political association.

In recent years such manifestations of McCarthyism (no other word seems quite as descriptive) as loyalty oaths, disclaimer affidavits, and disqualifications based on organizational membership or advocacy have been decreasing. Indeed, just in this past session, Congress eliminated similar disclaimers as requirements for Job Corps enrollees and VISTA volunteers under the antipoverty program (Public Law 89-253).

Senator JACOB JAVITS has also recently contrasted the treatment of other groups who receive Federal funds:

"No farmer is asked to sign a loyalty oath to get a crop loan; no small businessman is asked to sign a loyalty oath when he seeks financial help from the Government. And certainly the officers of no ship line are asked to sign such an oath when they seek and get a big ship subsidy."

THE LATE HONORABLE H. D. DENNY, JR.

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, it is my sad duty to inform the House of the death of a distinguished former Member of this body, Harmar D. Denny, Jr., at the age of 79. He was a personal friend of mine and of my family in Pittsburgh. He was a Member of the House of Representatives from the old 29th Pennsylvania Congressional District, serving in 1951 and 1952.

He served his country and his community with distinction in the tradition begun many years ago by his ancestors, Ebenezer Denny, the first mayor of the city of Pittsburgh, and Gen. James O'Hara, quartermaster general under Gen. George Washington. He was also the great grandson of Harmar Denny, a Member of this House more than 100 years ago, from 1829 until 1837.

Harmar Denny, Jr., thus carried on his family's five-generation tradition of public service and civic leadership.

In addition to service in the U.S. House of Representatives, he was public safety director of the city of Pittsburgh and was appointed by President Eisenhower as a member of the Civil Aeronautics Board. Mr. Denny was a natural choice for the CAB, having a lifelong interest in aviation, and having served in the Air Corps in both World War I and World War II. He was a bomber pilot in the first conflict. In the Second World War he served with the Eastern Flying Training Command and at the Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth, Kans. On his retirement from the service he received a permanent commission as lieutenant colonel.

Mr. Denny was an unsuccessful candidate for mayor of Pittsburgh in 1941 at a time when he was an Air Force colonel and was unable to campaign personally.

Later he made his successful bid for elective office, winning a seat in Congress from the old 29th District. Subsequent redistricting erased that district and Mr. Denny ran unsuccessfully against my own predecessor here, the late Herman Eberharter.

In addition to his law career and his many civic and public service activities, one of Mr. Denny's principal interests was as a member of the National Executive Committee of the Boy Scouts of America. He devoted a great deal of his time to the Allegheny Council of the Boy Scouts.

His wife, Mrs. Mary Blair Burgwin Denny, died last September.

To his two daughters, Mrs. John B. Saxman, Jr., of Bozeman, Mont., and Mrs. Archibald Angus, of Buxton, England, to his son, Mr. James O'Hara Denny, of Pittsburgh, and to his 13 grandchildren and 2 great grandchildren, my wife and I extend our deepest sympathy at their great loss. I know that all of you who served here with him and knew him as the distinguished public servant that he was, join us in that expression.

LIEUTENANT HAUSCHILDT AND LIEUTENANT OLEJNICZAK

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, on the opening day of the 2d session of the 89th Congress, I would pay a heartfelt tribute to the memory of a young man, who was the first to represent the 2d Congressional District of Illinois at the Air Force Academy.

When Lt. John Hauschildt had been graduated from the Academy and was visiting Washington he and I were photographed together in the shadow of the dome of our Capitol. The photograph is hanging on the wall of my office in the Rayburn Building.

On October 5, 1965, he was killed in action in Vietnam. I received the sad tidings a few days later at the time of the passing of my brother, Frank Hurburt O'Hara, to whom I had been bound in tender affection and mutual interest all his life.

To the parents of Lt. John Hauschildt, who gave his life to his country and whose photograph will continue to hang on the wall of my office, goes my deepest sympathy.

Mr. Speaker, I always have taken a deep interest in the young men I have appointed to the service academies. I have wished to make available for the service of my country the young men who would measure up to the highest standards of ability and of character. I think this is equally the approach of all my colleagues in the matter of these appointments. I am very proud of the record at the academies and afterwards in the service of the young men whom I have named, after competitive examinations, and on their own merits, during the years that I have been in the Congress.

Just today I received a letter from the Reverend Andrew Dillon, Order of Carmelites, from which I quote this paragraph:

> Did you read in the Saturday Evening Post that one of your constituents, Lt. Julian Olejniczak, received the Silver Star for valor in Vietnam? We are all proud of him here, because he graduated from Mount Carmel in Chicago. I believe you sponsored him for West Point. The Post article was written

by his commanding officer, who received the Medal of Honor.

The story in the Saturday Evening Post is an epic of pure heroism, the gripping story of how 12 heroic Americans defended 1 tiny outpost of freedom against a major Vietcong attack.

Captain Donlon calls Lieutenant Olejniczak a one-man army. He was a mass of wounds, hit in both legs, the left hand and elbow, the shoulders and the back. Yet he kept on fighting. The grenade barrages, we are told in the article in the Saturday Evening Post, had jarred him loose from his weapons and he looked about for something, anything, and then resolved "to leap upon the first Vietcong to enter the pit and fight him with his bare hands."

Lieutenant Olejniczak was one of the group of survivors of the heroic battle for Nam Dong received by President Johnson at the White House and awarded the Nation's medal of recognition of high courage beyond the call of duty.

Mr. Speaker, Julian Olejniczak made the highest mark of all the candidates from the Second District that took the Federal civil service examination in the spring of 1957. He made a grade of 83 and I am told that of the thousands taking the examinations only 10 percent made 80. These are not entrance examinations, nor are they in a strict sense competitive examinations, but they do give me a pretty good basis for final selection.

He made a record at West Point that was a source of pride to me, always in the top third of his class, and on the dean's list—a high honor.

I have been glancing through the memos, the grades, and the correspondence in his file. On June 1, 1957, he wrote me thanking me for the chance I had given him to "prove my feelings for my country" and adding that the only way he could repay me was "by a good record at the Academy and afterward."

On September 10, 1957, after 9 weeks of cadetship, he wrote me that he hoped to be a credit to me, to his family, and his State at West Point and "during my career as an officer of the Regular Army."

On September 19, 1957, I wrote him of my pleasure over the fine progress he was making at the Academy. I added:

I know that you will be a great credit to the Second District of Illinois and that long after I am gone my service to my beloved country will continue to be reflected in the contribution you will be making to its security and welfare.

On July 19, 1960, I wrote him:

I have just received the superintendent's report on your work at the U.S. Military Academy and I was happy to note your standing in the upper third of your class.

Evidently you are bending every effort to fit yourself as an outstanding officer in the U.S. Army, and you will be a credit and source of pride to your family, to me and to the great 2d District which you represent.

Mr. Speaker, it is in young men like John Hauschildt, and Julian Olejniczak that our country has its strength and its moral armament. Love of country and devotion to its ideals were part and parcel of John Hauschildt, who prepared himself for service to his country and died in the cause of freedom. Julian Olejniczak's guiding thought in the years of his cadetship, as shown in the excerpts from my correspondence with him, and as was the case with John Hauschildt, was to prepare himself to be a credit to his family and his country during his career as an officer in the Regular Army of the United States of America. They represent patriotism in its noblest expression—love of family, home, and country.

VIETNAM VETERANS' BENEFIT BILL SHOULD RECEIVE EARLY APPROVAL

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Speaker, I want to compliment my distinguished colleague, the Honorable OLIN TEAGUE of Texas, for his statement during the adjournment period that a bill to give veterans benefits to the men who are fighting in Vietnam should be one of the first bills to be taken up in this session of Congress.

If I know the gentleman from Texas, and I think I know him well, he will follow through on this statement to the best of his outstanding ability, and we will be considering such a bill in a matter of weeks. Hearings already have been held in the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs on a bill passed by the other body, and on some 45 similar bills.

To underscore my concern, today I am introducing a comprehensive veterans' benefit bill, containing major provisions similar to the bills Mr. TEAGUE's committee has considered, with several important improvements. I hope the changes I have incorporated, principally to add hospital benefits and job counseling and placement rights, may be considered if Chairman TEAGUE holds additional hearings before bringing a bill to the floor.

Mr. Speaker, I was one of the Members who had the opportunity to visit Vietnam during the adjournment period. Along with others who spent time in the combat areas, I can testify to the fact that our fighting men there have fully earned and should receive benefits equal to those which have been accorded to our veterans of World War II and the Korean conflict. The GI bill benefits already have more than repayed the investment of public funds by producing millions of educated, productive Americans, who are contributing to our economy, our well-being, and our tax collections at a far higher rate than would have been possible without the GI bill benefits.

To sum it up, Mr. Speaker, I believe this session should early turn its attention to a bill providing for new veterans' benefits, and I believe such a bill should be quickly and overwhelmingly passed in order to give our forces in the field emphatic evidence of congressional approval and the Nation's appreciation for the outstanding job they are doing.

THE COLD WAR GI BILL

Mr. ZABLOCKI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

Mr. ZABLOCKI. Mr. Speaker, today I have introduced legislation to provide educational and other readjustment assistance to our cold war veterans.

The proposal is similar to one which passed the other body during the 1st session of the 89th Congress.

In the past this bill and similar legislative proposals have been known as the cold war GI bill. This description seems less than adequate at a time when American fighting men are engaged in fierce and hazardous combat in the swamps and jungles of Vietnam.

During the recess it was my privilege, as chairman of a congressional study mission to the Far East, to visit Vietnam and to see the dedication of our fighting men to the cause of stopping Communist aggression.

It also was my privilege to visit with our boys in Korea, who are holding the ceasefire line in a sensitive and potentially dangerous area of the world. There too, one could not help but be impressed with the quality of character exhibited by our troops.

In Vietnam and Korea, as in the Dominican Republic, and hundreds of other posts throughout the world, our American fighting men are giving much in order to insure the preservation of our freedoms.

It is indeed fitting that we at home express our gratitude to these men—as we have in the past to the veterans of World War II and the Korean war. There can be no better way to assist these men and women obtain educational benefits and other assistance upon their return to civilian life.

Those who serve in the Armed Forces shoulder a disproportionate burden of citizenship. Often while they are serving their country, others of their age are preparing for occupational or professional careers.

It is clear that no person, no matter how ambitious or how talented he may be, can progress at a normal rate in our rapidly changing society and economy when threats to peace call him away to military duty for long periods of time.

Our society is setting a breathtaking pace because of rapid technological advancement. Today's skill is tomorrow's surplus and obsolescent ability. We should assist our former servicemen in adjusting to these conditions.

The enactment of this proposal not only will be an act of justice toward those who are sacrificing civil gain to military duty, it will also benefit our country in many other ways.

None of us need be reminded of the effects on our society of the World War II

GI bill. Veterans who availed themselves of the programs have raised their educational and income levels, with resultant benefits to our Nation.

John S. Gleason, Jr., former Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, has estimated that the GI bill, which cost approximately $14.5 billion, continues to pay for itself at a rate of close to $1 billion per year.

This return comes from additional tax paid by better educated, higher paid former servicemen. There is every reason to expect that the program of readjustment assistance proposed for cold war veterans would have a similar impact.

Mr. Speaker, the need for this legislation is clear and compelling. This, the 1st day of the 2d session, 89th Congress, is an appropriate date to introduce the bill in order to emphasize its prime importance to our Nation.

It is my hope that early in this session, the House will approve a program of aid for our returned and returning servicemen.

WITHOUT BRACEROS—A YEAR OF PROGRESS

Mr. COHELAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend my remarks, and to include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. COHELAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call the attention of all our colleagues to the final report of the California Farm Labor Panel which was released in Los Angeles, Calif., on December 1, 1965.

This well-documented report by three distinguished Californians illustrates clearly that 1965 was an excellent year for the State's agriculture.

It makes clear, despite the strident and unrealistic cries of some, that 1965 was a highly successful year for growers, for consumers, and—at long last—for American farmworkers.

It should lay to rest forever the distortions and brazen protests that California agriculture cannot get by without mass importation of foreign workers.

This comprehensive report reveals that with the end of Public Law 78—

Tens of thousands of additional jobs have been made available for domestic workers in 1965;

Domestic workers received higher wages in 1965;

Farm income was up in 1965—Gov. Edmund G. Brown recently reported that the State's farm income hit a record of $3.7 billion this year; and

The decrease in foreign workers resulted in some $50 million remaining in the country, helping our balance-of-payments situation.

Quite significantly, the prices of produce remained generally stable in this first year of transition to the exclusive use of domestic seasonal farmworkers.

In October, for example, the Consumer Price Index showed that the prices of fresh fruits and vegetables were 3.9 percent below those in 1964.

And the November wholesale price index showed that prices of fresh and dried fruits and vegetables were 12 percent lower than in 1964 and 5 percent below the 1957–59 average.

Mr. Speaker, despite the very substantial and encouraging progress which has been made, still more needs to be done. As the panel so correctly suggests, the task ahead is "one of making wages and working conditions sufficiently desirable to attract an adequate number of productive farmworkers."

I urge our colleagues to carefully review the panel's recommendations so that we can "not only secure for growers and processors a wholly domestic labor force adequate for their needs, but also raise farm occupations to a level of dignity and economic viability they have not yet achieved."

Mr. Speaker, all Americans are greatly indebted to the excellent service rendered by the panel—Chairman Benjamin Aaron, Daniel G. Aldrich, Jr., and Arthur M. Ross.

The report follows:

FINAL REPORT OF THE CALIFORNIA FARM LABOR PANEL TO SECRETARY OF LABOR W. WILLARD WIRTZ, DECEMBER 1, 1965, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

During 1965, California agriculture has been undergoing a change of such magnitude that it may properly be characterized as revolutionary. This change has been in the employment of farm labor. It has resulted in a transition from heavy reliance upon foreign contract laborers (of whom nearly all have been Mexican braceros) in the cultivation and harvesting of many major crops to the recruitment and use of a domestic force of farmworkers for those purposes. Despite the magnitude of the changes this transition is not yet complete. Moreover, it has been accompanied by a variety of problems of adjustment. Nevertheless in our judgment, the program initiated by the Secretary of Labor to substitute American residents for foreign contract workers in the California farm labor force has been a substantial success.

The purpose of this report is fourfold: First, to review briefly the origins and development of the use of foreign contract laborers in California agriculture, together with the reasons which led the Congress to allow legislation permitting that system to lapse; second, to describe the program developed by the Secretary of Labor to carry out his understanding of the congressional intent; third, to set forth, fully and frankly, the successes and failures of the Secretary's program as we view them at this time; and finally, to present a series of recommendations which would, we believe, not only secure for California growers and processors a wholly domestic labor force adequate for their needs, but also raise farm occupations to a level of dignity and economic viability they have not yet achieved.

HISTORY OF FOREIGN FARM LABOR IN CALIFORNIA

California agriculture has been characterized throughout its history by crop specialization, large-scale land ownership, and reliance on hired farm labor, rather than on the family farm which shaped the structure of so much of the Nation's agriculture. These characteristics were evident almost 100 years ago and persist today. The nature of specialty crops has changed, the average size of farms has increased here as elsewhere, and the sources of hired farm labor have been varied and many. But the essential nature of this structure has not been altered.

When California agriculture changed in the last century from an extensive system relying on cattle and sheep to an intensive one of crop cultivation, its dependence on seasonally hired farmworkers increased. Its needs were met in a variety of ways by a succession of different immigrant groups.

Originally, the industry relied primarily upon Chinese labor. With the exclusion of the Chinese in 1882, it turned to Japanese workers. These in turn were shut out in 1906, to be followed by the Hindustani and later the Filipinos, of whom the majority in this country were farm laborers as late as 1930. At one period or another, laborers of European origin have figured prominently in this history: Italians, Spaniards, Portuguese, Russians, Germans, Armenians, and others. And virtually all Californians of Mexican descent who were engaged in agriculture were employed as farm laborers, as were those Mexicans who immigrated here. The latter have been an everpresent source of labor for much of the State, whether or not there existed a formal legal immigration policy to arrange their entry.

During the depression years, the State received great waves of domestic immigrants: the "Okies," "Arkies," and Texans who were refugees from the failing farm economy. They more than filled the need for hired laborers until the war years of the 1940's. The loss of workers to service industries in the cities and the need for increased food and fiber production aroused concern over possible shortages in labor supply. The number of migrant farmworkers from other States dwindled, the Japanese farmers and family workers were relocated, and the growers urged the Government to import more Mexican workers.

Beginning with a group of 1,500 in September 1942, Mexican nationals were admitted for temporary agricultural employment in California and other States under various authority. Early in 1943, Public Law 45, the Farm Labor Supply Appropriation Act, was enacted to increase the number. This was not done without controversy. Some groups argued that there was no need for additional labor and that just as the worker had to face the risk of shorter periods of employment and the competition of foreign workers, so the farmer should assume the risks of a tight labor market and the hazards of weather.

Public Law 45 was superseded by Public Law 229 in 1944, the peak wartime year for Mexican workers. Public Law 229 was followed by Public Law 893 in 1948, and in 1951, during the Korean conflict, Public Law 78 was enacted. All of these laws were designed to make additional seasonal workers from Mexico available. However, the number of Mexican entrants into California under these programs was far less than the number of such workers in its fields. From 1942 to 1956, when more vigorous enforcement of immigration policies commenced, the number of illegal entrants, or "wetbacks," added significantly to the total used.

Since 1956 the number of Mexican national workers, while fluctuating, has generally declined in California agriculture. Public Law 78 was scheduled to expire originally on December 1, 1953. It was extended, however, from time to time until Congress decided that on balance the law's undesirable economic and social effects outweighed its value to the growers, and on December 31, 1964, the law was allowed to expire.

In his statement on the termination of Public Law 78, issued December 19, 1964, the Secretary of Labor commented in part:

"The explanation given for this program has been that the work the braceros do won't be done by U.S. workers. It includes 'stoop labor' in vegetable, sugar beet, and cotton fields, the picking of citrus fruits, and other agricultural labor.

"A good deal of this work is unquestionably hard and unpleasant. But this is only part of the story. The rest of it is that the wage rates which have been paid for these jobs have been less than the rates paid for other kinds of work which are just as hard and just as objectionable. And the working conditions maintained by some of the growers have been so bad that church and civic groups and labor organizations have protested bitterly.

"There has been increasing complaint against the importation of these hundreds of thousands of foreign workers being paid wage rates as low as 60 cents an hour while about 4 million U.S. men and women are unemployed.

"There has also been accumulating evidence that U.S. workers will be available to do this work if decent working conditions are provided and if it is paid for on terms in line with those for other work that is equally hard and unpleasant."

THE SECRETARY'S PROGRAM

The guiding purposes of the Secretary's program for transition to a wholly domestic farm labor force have been to carry out the will of Congress and at the same time to allow for the harvesting of crops without undue loss to growers and processors.

During the spring, Secretary Wirtz moved to assist agricultural employers in making the transition by permitting a limited importation of Mexican workers under Public Law 414. He made it plain that chronic or large-scale importation of braceros through this device would subvert the intent of Congress and could not be countenanced. He also emphasized that farm employers would be eligible for supplementary foreign labor only if they had made full use of domestic labor available and had cooperated fully with Federal and State agencies in domestic recruitment. To provide a meaningful test of recruitment possibilities, criteria wage rates were established. The minimum hourly rate in California was $1.40, and the Secretary stipulated that piecework rates would have to provide at least that amount in hourly earnings before an application for Mexican labor could be considered. Additional criteria included provision for transportation, adequate free housing, meals at cost, and written contracts.

On April 15, 1965, Secretary Wirtz appointed the California Farm Labor Panel, charging it to assist him in carrying out these policies by determining facts and making specific recommendations to him regarding applications and arrangements for supplemental labor. The panel was further charged to "make recommendations for any further procedures which will effectuate the purpose of serving fully all agricultural labor needs, of relying on domestic workers for this so far as they are available, and of maintaining adequate agricultural wages and working and living conditions."

In response to the Secretary's instructions, the panel has held hearings, gathered facts, and made recommendations regarding needs for additional agricultural labor; it has engaged in informal efforts with all parties concerned to gain acceptance of the Secretary's policy and to encourage and assist in its implementation; and from its experience, it has formulated certain recommendations that appear at the end of this report.

THE CALIFORNIA FARM LABOR EXPERIENCE, 1965

Although there have been localized difficulties, 1965 has been an excellent year for California agriculture. The crops have been brought in with much less recourse to braceros than last year, and at the same time, grower gross revenues have generally been higher. Net figures are not yet available, but they will undoubtedly reflect increased costs of wages, recruitment, machinery, and other items.

Manpower

Tens of thousands of additional jobs have been made available for domestic workers, who in 1965 accounted for 97.3 percent of the man-years of labor in California's seasonal hired agricultural employment.[1] Contract foreign labor provided only 2.7 percent of the total. The significance of these figures becomes apparent when they are compared to the 1959–64 averages, which show that domestic labor[2] accounted for 73.7 percent of total seasonal man-years, with foreign labor providing 26.3 percent. As shown by table I, seasonal domestic man-years increased from an average of 100,500 in 1959–64 to 115,000 in 1965, while foreign man-years dropped from 35,780 to 3,200.

TABLE I.—*Seasonal employment in California agriculture—Man-years of foreign and domestic labor, 1959–65* [1]

Average	Total, seasonal man-years	Seasonal domestic man-years	Domestic as percent of total	Contract foreign man-years	Foreign as percent of total
1959–64	136, 280	100, 500	73. 7	35, 780	26. 3
1965	118, 200	115, 000	97. 3	3, 200	2. 7

[1] 1965 data are based on employment through mid-September and on projections for the rest of the year.

Source: State of California, Department of Employment, Research and Statistics Rept. 851 No. 2, "Seasonal Employment in California Agriculture, 1959–65," prepared Oct. 1, 1965.

Table II shows that the increase in domestic seasonal employment in 1965, as compared with the 1959–64 average, has varied from month to month. It amounted to approximately 18,000 in March, 37,000 in June, and 21,000 in October.

TABLE II.—*Employment of seasonal agricultural workers in California by nationality, 1959–65* [1]

	Total, seasonal workers		Domestic workers		Contract foreign workers	
	Average, 1959–64	1965	Average, 1959–64	1965	Average, 1959–64	1965
Jan. 15	99, 400	90, 500	79, 600	89, 600	19, 800	900
Feb. 15	86, 100	83, 400	66, 300	83, 400	19, 800	0
Mar 15	76, 500	74, 800	56, 100	74, 200	20, 400	600
Apr. 15	95, 800	85, 800	70, 100	85, 700	25, 700	100
May 15	156, 300	141, 200	114, 000	140, 400	42, 300	800
June 15	173, 000	167, 300	126, 700	163, 900	46, 300	3, 400
July 15	163, 100	143, 000	123, 400	142, 700	39, 600	300
Aug. 15	173, 500	147, 800	130, 6 0	147, 200	42, 900	600
Sept. 15	226, 300	179, 300	158, 500	167, 900	67, 800	11, 400
Oct. 15	187, 900	163, 000	126, 500	147, 600	61, 300	13, 400
Nov. 15	102, 400	----------	77, 400		25, 000	----------
Dec. 15	96, 100	----------	77, 700	----------	18, 400	----------

[1] Based on midmonth estimates, employment as reported during the midweek of each month (the week containing the 12th).

Source: State of California, Department of Employment, Research and Statistics Section, Rept. 851 No. 1, table I prepared Sept. 21, 1965, and data subsequently available from the same source.

The table shows a considerable drop in total seasonal man-years during the period. Several factors are responsible, including increased mechanization and reduced acreage in a number of crops, as well as a generally more stable use of labor, with a larger proportion of people getting steadier work for longer periods.

The changeover from foreign to domestic labor appears most strikingly in the composition of the seasonal work force in specific localities at comparable dates for this year and last. For example, on June 27, 1964, there were 3,970 seasonal domestic workers in Salinas and 10,000 braceros. A year later the work force was composed of 8,230 domestic workers and only 1,660 foreign workers.

The data in table III suggest that most of the additional seasonal domestic workers were local[3] workers. This is particularly true of the peak months of June, July, and August. In June 1965, there were 20,000 more local domestic workers than the average for June 1959–64.

Although monthly comparisons of this year and the 1959–64 average employment of local domestic farm labor show little pattern, the increase averaged 10,300 more local workers a month this year. A peak of 115,600 local seasonal workers were in the fields this June as compared with a peak average of 94,900 for June the previous 5 years.

There was a fairly steady increase of intrastate migratory workers in each month of this year as compared to the 1959–64 average. The average monthly increase was 5,200 workers, with the peak in September, when there were 34,900 intrastate workers in the fields.

The increase of interstate migratory workers, although steady, was not as marked as that of local and intrastate workers. The

[1] The source of labor data is the State of California Department of Employment, "Seasonal Employment in California Agriculture, Man-Years of Foreign and Domestic Labor, 1959–65," Oct. 1, 1965, and data subsequently available from the same source.

[3] Locals are those recruited from the immediate crop area.

[2] A substantial number of domestic farmworkers in California this year, as in the past, are Mexican "green carders," that is, Mexican nationals who have been accorded the status of permanent resident aliens under our immigration laws and who therefore have the right to work in this country in any pursuit. The number of Mexican permanent resident aliens in California on Jan. 1, 1965 was approximately 300,000, slightly more than the number who registered on that date in 1964. There are no figures on how many of this total were engaged in agricultural work. Unlike the braceros, however, "green carders" are legal residents of the United States, and those who work in agriculture are hired in the same way as are native domestic workers.

average monthly increase over 1959–64 was 3,700 with the peak again in September, when approximately 19,000 interstate workers were in California.

TABLE III.—*Employment of seasonal domestic agricultural workers in California by type of worker, 1959–65* [1]

	Total, domestic seasonal workers		Local workers		Intrastate migratory workers		Interstate migratory workers	
	Average, 1959–64	1965	Average, 1959–64	1965	Average, 1959–64	1965	Average, 1959–64	1965
January	79,600	89,600	63,800	70,300	11,500	13,900	4,300	5,400
February	66,300	83,400	53,600	64,100	9,000	13,800	3,700	5,500
March	56,100	74,200	45,100	56,700	7,400	12,100	3,500	5,400
April	70,100	85,700	55,700	63,900	9,500	14,800	4,800	7,000
May	114,000	140,400	88,200	101,200	17,900	25,600	7,900	13,600
June	126,700	163,900	94,900	115,600	21,500	30,500	10,300	17,800
July	123,400	142,700	91,000	97,500	21,700	27,100	10,800	18,100
August	130,600	147,200	92,700	101,200	25,500	29,400	12,400	16,600
September	158,500	167,900	111,600	114,000	31,500	34,900	15,400	19,000
October	126,500	149,600	94,000	109,800	22,700	27,900	9,800	11,900
November	77,400		63,000		9,500		4,800	
December	77,700		63,600		10,100		4,000	

[1] Based on midmonth estimates employment as reported during the midweek of each month (week containing the 12th).

It appears that the most important factor in attracting additional domestic workers to farm labor this year was a higher wage level. Data in the State of California Department of Employment, DE 881–A report, "California Weekly Farm Labor Report," indicate that in general wages tended to approach, and in some cases exceeded, the Secretary's criteria of $1.40 an hour minimum, through either hourly wages or piece rates, particularly in those areas where growers requested foreign workers or have contemplated requests.

Undoubtedly, a second factor bringing more domestic workers into harvest labor was their understanding, gained from local and national publicity, that they were no longer competing with Mexican labor for agricultural jobs because the bracero program had been terminated.

The decrease in foreign workers and the rise in domestic employment has undoubtedly had significant economic ramifications for the balance-of-payments problem. Average bracero earnings for 1959–63 were approximately $81 million, of which a large portion certainly ended up in Mexico. In 1964, the figure was $78 million, while in 1965, bracero earnings dropped to an estimated $12 million.[4]

On the reasonable assumption that approximately 75 percent of bracero earnings in the United States returns to Mexico, we can estimate that from 1964 to 1965 the outflow of money from this country has been reduced by about $50 million. At the same time we should note that earnings of domestic workers have been augmented by tens of millions of dollars. The multiplier effect of the spending of these wages in the community makes the economic impact of keeping these wages at home even more important, and should particularly be borne in mind in appraising export losses suffered by growers through inability to harvest all of their crops.

Crops

The analysis of the farm labor experience in California this year would not be complete without a consideration of trends in individual crop production and values. Data for the major crops traditionally relying on bracero labor are given below for 1959–64 and 1965.[5]

[4] Bracero earnings data supplied by State of California Department of Employment, Research and Statistics Section.

[5] Crop data in this section are based on California Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, "Harvesting Acreage, Production, Price, and Value for Selected California Crops by Labor Use, 1959–63 Average and 1964–65," Sept. 22, 1965, and 1965 data subsequently available from the Reporting Service.

For the majority of crops surveyed, acreage was down this year. In some instances this was because of concern over the availability of harvest labor, in others because of market factors, and in still others because of informal quotas imposed by processors. Changes in total value were not uniform, and varied by crop. Where crop value increased over previous years, it did so despite substantial reductions in harvested acreage. Although in all cases total man-years of labor were down, the decrease in contract foreign man-years ranged from 70 to 100 percent and the increase in domestic man-years went as high as 297 percent over the 1961–64 average.

Tomatoes for processing: This has been an excellent year for processing tomatoes. The harvest is well on its way to a new record in per-acre yields, and despite over 26,000 fewer acres this year compared with the 1959–64 average, production has exceeded expectations, with estimated total crop value up by more than $10 million over last year and $20 million over the 1959–64 average.

Specifically, harvested acreage was 18.7 percent below the 1959–64 average, with a yield 18 percent higher. The higher yield has to some extent offset the cutbacks in acreage, and total production was only 3.6 percent below the average for the previous 5 years. Some of the decrease in acreage this year was necessitated by the processors' stock carryover from last year and their predicted inability to handle more than about 110,000 acres of production in 1965. It is also apparent that some decrease was due to uncertainty on the part of growers and processors as to the availability of an adequate labor supply.

Total man-years in the harvest decreased 27.8 percent from the 1961–64 average, with contract foreign man-years dropping 70.2 percent and domestic man-years increasing 131 percent.

Braceros were admitted to the State in significant numbers for only one crop—the tomato harvest. An analysis of how these braceros were used in appended to this report. The data indicate that the requests for bracero labor substantially exceeded the actual need, a conclusion that also applies to a number of other crops.

With this year's experience in mind, a spokesman for the California Tomato Growers Association recently announced that his association "will never again ask for braceros." The spokesman cited three factors that influenced the growers' new position: Success in harvesting crops with a greatly increased number of U.S. workers and only half the Mexican nationals they had claimed to need to avoid disastrous losses; the development of mechanical harvesters; and a desire to be free of Government regulations.[6] Governor Brown has recently expressed the conviction that next year "the tomato harvest will be accomplished entirely by domestic labor in combination with mechanized harvesters."[7]

Table IV shows the data for the processing tomato harvest.

TABLE IV.—*Tomatoes for processing*

A. ACREAGE, PRODUCTION, YIELD, AND CROP VALUE, 1959-64 AND 1965

	Average, 1959–64	1965	Change (average 1959–64 to 1965)	
			Absolute	Percent
Harvested acreage	142,617	116,000	−26,617	−18.7
Production (tons)	2,541,000	2,450,000	−91,000	−3.6
Average yield (tons per acre)	17.8	21.0	+3.2	+18.0
Total value	$65,558,000	$86,000,000	+$20,442,000	+31.2

B. MAN-YEARS OF EMPLOYMENT 1961-64 [1] AND 1965

	Average, 1961–64	1965	Change (average 1961–64 to 1965)	
			Absolute	Percent
Total man-years:				
Domestic	[1] 1,749.3	4,041.7	+2,292.4	+131.0
Foreign	[1] 6,557.1	1,956.0	−4,601.1	−70.2
Total	[1] 8,306.4	5,997.7	−2,308.7	−27.8

[1] A breakdown between domestic and foreign labor usage by crop activity was not maintained prior to 1961 by the California Department of Employment.

Strawberries: As with tomatoes, a marked change in the strawberry harvest occurred this year. There was a 100.5-percent increase in domestic man-years and an 89.5-percent decrease in foreign man-years. Total man-years for the harvest dropped 40.9 percent.

Harvested acreage and production were down this year, but average yield rose 13.1 percent above 1959–64. Total value of the crop was 5 percent above the 6-year average.

There was some crop loss in strawberries and in asparagus this year. Some of the loss may be attributed to a scarcity of workers, which in turn was partly the result of poor weather at the beginning of the harvest.

[6] "Tomato Growers' Switch—'No need for Mexicans,'" San Francisco Chronicle, Friday, Oct. 8, 1965, p. 6.

[7] Press release, LCH, No. 966, Oct. 15, 1965, p. 1.

Many of the workers who were prepared to work the strawberry and asparagus harvests were unwilling to stand by during the harvesting delay caused by rain. A second factor in the labor shortage at the critical harvest time was the long delay between the authorization for bracero labor and its arrival—a delay caused by the lengthy negotiations between the growers and the Mexican Government. Poor housing and inadequate piece rates contributed to the difficulties.

The detailed data for strawberries are in table V.

Lettuce: A 9.6-percent increase in harvested acreage of winter lettuce, coupled with a 1.7-percent increase in average yield, resulted in a 11.2-percent increase in production this year compared with 1959–64. The total value of the crop, however, was down 10.6 percent.

With harvested acreage in spring lettuce dropping 5.4 percent below the 1959–64 average, and average yield rising 4.7 percent, production came out 1.2 percent below the 5-year average. In contrast to the winter crop, total value of spring lettuce was 96.1 percent above 1959–64.

Detailed crop value figures for summer and fall lettuce are not yet available.

So far as the panel is aware, there was no labor shortage in the harvesting of winter and spring lettuce. Fluctuations in price and production must, therefore, have been caused by other factors.

The change in the composition of the labor force is as marked in lettuce as in other crops. Domestic man-years increased 126.8 percent above the 1961–64 average, and foreign man-years were down 98.4 percent, with total man-years for the harvest down 33.3 percent.

Table VI contains the detailed figures for the lettuce harvest.

Citrus: There was a considerable change in the composition of the labor force in all citrus crops this year. This was due to the voluntary action of the citrusgrowers, who, because they felt unable to pay a guaranteed minimum of $1.40 per hour to all workers, elected to pay piece rates with no minimum hourly guarantee. This decision automatically made them ineligible to apply for bracero labor. Domestic man-years increased 156.8 percent over the 1961–64 average in Valencia oranges, 50.8 percent in naval oranges, 297.3 percent in lemons, and 171.1 percent in grapefruit. Foreign labor was almost eliminated, disappearing entirely in Valencia oranges and grapefruit, and decreasing by 99.6 percent in navel oranges and 97.8 percent in lemons. This transition was not accomplished without substantial cost to the growers. For example, the southern California Valencia orangegrowers were unable, because of labor shortages, to satisfy more than 60 percent of the market demand.

Harvested acreage in Valencia oranges was 16.6 percent below the 1959–64 average, but because of an increase in average yield of 33 boxes per acre, or 14.3 percent over the 5-year average, production fell only 4.7 percent. Total crop value was down 32.6 percent.

The situation was somewhat different in navel oranges, where harvested acreage was 8 percent above the 1959–64 average. With an increase in average yield of 15.9 percent, total production increased by 25 percent. Total crop value this year was 10.4 percent above the 5-year average.

There was a 16.8 percent decrease from the 1959–64 average in harvested acreage of lemons, a 4.4 percent increase in average yield, and a consequent 12.9 percent decrease in production. The value of this year's crop, however, is 14.5 percent above the 5-year average.

In the grapefruit crop this year, an increase of 0.3 percent in average yield and a 40-percent increase in harvested acreage resulted in a 40.5-percent increase in production over the 1959–64 average. Total crop value rose 22.4 percent.

Detailed data for the four citrus crops are in table VII.

Summer melons: This was a low yield year in summer melons. Harvested acreage was 15.4 percent below the 1959–64 average, production was down 18.7 percent, and average yield fell 3.7 percent. Crop value was 2.6 percent below the 5-year average.

The harvest was completed with 16.3 percent fewer man-years than the 1961–64 average. Harvesting was completed with 76.7 percent more domestic workers and with no foreign labor.

Detailed data for melons appear in table VIII.

Asparagus: Harvested acreage in asparagus this year was 20.7 percent below the 1959–64 average. As average yield remained about the same, total production fell off by 20.8 percent. The total value of the crop was 5 percent below the 6-year average.

This harvest was achieved with a 40.1-percent decrease in man-years, including an 88.7-percent drop in foreign man-years and a 6.1-percent rise in domestic man-years.

There was a major loss in production of white asparagus, due to the lack of sufficient farmworkers to harvest the crop. The primary reason for this shortage is that the work is arduous and unpleasant, and the piece rates offered were insufficient to attract the necessary number of workers.

TABLE V.—*Strawberries*

A. ACREAGE, PRODUCTION, YIELD, AND CROP VALUE, 1959-64 AND 1965

	Average, 1959-64	1965	Change (average 1959-64 to 1965)	
			Absolute	Percent
A-1. All strawberries:				
Harvested acreage	10,950	8,300	−2,650	−24.2
Production (pounds)	202,991,000	174,000,000	−28,991,000	−14.3
Average yield (pounds per acre)	18,538	20,964	+2,426	+13.1
Total value	$38,413,000	$40,349,000	+$1,936,000	+5.0
A-2. Fresh market strawberries:				
Production (pounds)	125,525,000	103,000,000	−22,525,000	−17.9
Total value	$28,478,000	$28,634,000	+$156,000	+.5
A-3. Processing strawberries:				
Production (pounds)	77,466,000	71,000,000	−6,466,000	−8.3
Total value	$9,935,000	$11,715,000	+$1,780,000	+17.9

B. MAN-YEARS OF EMPLOYMENT 1961-64 [1] AND 1965

	Average, 1961–64	1965	Change (average 1961–64 to 1965)	
			Absolute	Percent
All strawberries, total man-years:				
Domestic	[1] 1,166.7	2,399.0	+1,172.3	+100.5
Foreign	[1] 3,396.7	357.5	−3,039.2	−89.5
Total	[1] 4,563.4	2,696.5	−1,866.9	−40.9

[1] A breakdown between domestic and foreign labor usage by crop activity was not maintained prior to 1961 by the California Department of Employment.

TABLE VI.—*Lettuce*

A. WINTER AND SPRING LETTUCE—ACREAGE, PRODUCTION, YIELD, AND CROP VALUE, 1959-64 AND 1965

	Average, 1959-64	1965	Change (average 1959–64 to 1965)	
			Absolute	Percent
Winter lettuce:				
Harvested acreage	42,617	46,700	+4,083	+9.6
Production (hundredweight)	7,561,670	8,406,000	+844,330	+11.2
Average yield (hundredweight per acre)	177	180	+3	+1.7
Total value	$29,635,000	$26,479,000	−$3,156,000	−10.6
Spring lettuce:				
Harvested acreage	17,120	16,200	−920	−5.4
Production (hundredweight)	2,950,000	2,916,000	−34,000	−1.2
Average yield (hundredweight per acre)	172	180	+8	+4.7
Total value	$9,962,800	$19,537,000	+$9,574,200	+96.1

B. MAN-YEARS OF EMPLOYMENT 1961-64 [1] AND 1965 FOR ALL LETTUCE (WINTER, SPRING, SUMMER, AND FALL)

	Average, 1961–64	1965	Change (average 1961–64 to 1965)	
			Absolute	Percent
Total man-years:				
Domestic	[1] 1,464.5	3,322.1	+1,857.6	+126.8
Foreign	[1] 3,600.3	58.5	−3,541.8	−98.4
Total	[1] 5,064.8	3,380.6	−1,684.2	−33.3

[1] A breakdown between domestic and foreign labor usage by crop activity was not maintained prior to 1961 by the California Department of Employment.

TABLE VII-A.—*Citrus: Valencia oranges*

A. ACREAGE, PRODUCTION, YIELD, AND CROP VALUE, 1959-64 AND 1965

	Average, 1959-64	1965	Change (average 1959-64 to 1965)	
			Absolute	Percent
Harvested acreage	74,365	62,000	−12,365	−16.6
Production (boxes)	17,100,000	16,300,000	−800,000	−4.7
Average yield (boxes per acre)	230	263	+33	+14.3
Total value	$61,514,000	$41,472,000	−$20,042,000	−32.6

B. MAN-YEARS OF EMPLOYMENT, 1961-64 [1] AND 1965

	Average, 1959-64	1965	Change (average 1961-64 to 1965)	
			Absolute	Percent
Total man-years:				
Domestic	[1] 631.8	1,622.7	+990.9	+156.8
Foreign	[1] 1,254.1	0	−1,254.1	−100.0
Total	[1] 1,885.9	1,622.7	−263.2	−14.0

[1] A breakdown between domestic and foreign labor usage by crop activity was not maintained prior to 1961 by the California Department of Employment.

TABLE VII-B.—*Citrus: Navel oranges*

A. ACREAGE, PRODUCTION, YIELD, AND CROP VALUE, 1959-64 AND 1965

	Average, 1959-64	1965	Change (average 1959-64 to 1965)	
			Absolute	Percent
Harvested acreage	60,182	65,000	+4,818	+8.0
Production (boxes)	12,483,000	15,600,000	+3,117,000	+25.0
Average yield (boxes per acre)	207	240	+33	+15.9
Total value	$51,264,000	$56,610,000	+$5,346,000	+10.4

B. MAN-YEARS OF EMPLOYMENT, 1961-64 [1] AND 1965

	Average, 1961-64	1965	Change (average 1961-64 to 1965)	
			Absolute	Percent
Total man-years:				
Domestic	[1] 1,448.9	2,185.2	+736.3	+50.8
Foreign	[1] 331.5	1.3	−330.3	−99.6
Total	[1] 1,780.6	2,186.5	+405.9	+22.8

[1] A breakdown between domestic and foreign labor usage by crop activity was not maintained prior to 1961 by the California Department of Employment.

TABLE VII-C.—*Citrus: Lemons*

A. ACREAGE, PRODUCTION, YIELD, AND CROP VALUE, 1959-64 AND 1965

	Average, 1959-64	1965	Change (average 1959-64 to 1965)	
			Absolute	Percent
Harvested acreage	49,279	41,000	−8,279	−16.8
Production (boxes)	15,500,000	13,500,000	−2,000,000	−12.9
Average yield	315	329	+14	+4.4
Total value	$37,149,000	$42,525,000	+$5,376,000	+14.5

B. MAN-YEARS OF EMPLOYMENT, 1961-64 [1] AND 1965

	Average, 1961-64	1965	Change (average 1961-64 to 1965)	
			Absolute	Percent
Total man-years:				
Domestic	[1] 687.5	2,731.5	+2,044.0	+297.3
Foreign	[1] 2,816.7	63.1	−2,753.6	−97.8
Total	[1] 3,504.2	2,794.6	−709.6	−20.2

[1] A breakdown between domestic and foreign labor usage by crop activity was not maintained prior to 1961 by the California Department of Employment.

TABLE VII-D.—*Citrus: Grapefruit*

A. ACREAGE, PRODUCTION, YIELD, AND CROP VALUE, 1959-64 AND 1965

	Average, 1959-64	1965	Change (average 1959-64 to 1965)	
			Absolute	Percent
Harvested acreage	9,217	12,900	+3,683	+40.0
Production	2,918,000	4,100,000	+1,182,000	+40.5
Average yield (boxes per acre)	317	318	+1	+.3
Total value	$6,208,000	$7,599,000	+$1,391,000	+22.4

B. MAN-YEARS OF EMPLOYMENT, 1961-64 [1] AND 1965

	Average, 1961-64	1965	Change (average 1961-64 to 1965)	
			Absolute	Percent
Total man-years:				
Domestic	[1] 79.0	214.2	+135.2	+171.1
Foreign	[1] 86.8	0	−86.8	−100.0
Total	[1] 165.7	214.2	+48.5	+29.3

[1] A breakdown between domestic and foreign labor usage by crop activity was not maintained prior to 1961 by the California Department of Employment.

Detailed data for the asparagus harvest, along with breakdown of production and total value for fresh market and all processing, including a cannery green and white and freezer asparagus, are found in table IX.

Summary of experience

This year's record shows that great progress has been made toward a wholly domestic (i.e., nonbracero) farm labor force. In addition, those who argued that no Americans would do stoop labor, or could climb trees or work in high temperatures, have been proven wrong.

The fact remains, however, that agriculture is still not competitive with other industries for domestic labor. Although wage rates have risen, they are below the levels prevalent in other industries. Little has been done to augment family housing facilities, to provide more stable employment throughout the harvest season, or to disseminate more reliable information on employment, earnings, and manpower.

The following section examines the functioning of some of the programs designed to increase the availability, use, and competence of domestic farm labor. The achievement of an adequate domestic farm labor force depends upon the acceptance and support of these programs by workers and growers alike.

PROGRESS AND EVALUATION OF RELEVANT DOMESTIC FARM LABOR PROGRAMS

A number of existing programs to build an able and adequate domestic farm labor force have been intensified and a number of new policies and programs have been initiated over the last year. The knowledge and experience we have gained as these policies and programs developed have been crucial in implementing the transition to a wholly domestic farm labor force. We wish to set out here what has been done and what we have learned.

Intensified intrastate recruitment: California initiated intensive efforts this year to reach heretofore untapped sources of farmworkers and to make better use of workers already in the farm work force. In mid-December of 1964, Federal-State mobile recruitment teams were organized to fan out from Stockton, Oakland-San Francisco, Bakersfield, and Los Angeles. A Federal-State mobile followup team was organized to meet new recruits on arrival in the work areas and to assist in orienting and training the new workers. They also were available to assist in the adjustment of complaints.

From December 24, 1964, to April 30, 1965, 25,380 workers were contacted and over 10,000 were placed through intrastate positive recruitment.[8]

[8] Positive intrastate recruitment occurs when a prospective employer sends his recruiter to a local employment office or recruiting center with authority to hire applicants and provide them with transportation to the work site. This is in contrast to normal recruitment, where the local employment office refers a worker to a harvest area where hiring will be done on the spot.

TABLE VIII.—*Melons; summer*

A. ACREAGE, PRODUCTION, YIELD, AND CROP VALUE, 1959-64 AND 1965

	Average, 1959-64	1965	Change (average 1959-64 to 1965)	
			Absolute	Percent
Harvested acreage	42,533	36,000	−6,533	−15.4
Production (hundredweight)	5,757,000	4,680,000	−1,077,000	−18.7
Average yield (hundredweight per acre)	135	130	−5	−3.7
Total value	$24,028,000	$23,400,000	−$628,000	−2.6

B. MAN-YEARS OF EMPLOYMENT, 1961-64 [1] AND 1965

	Average, 1961-64	1965	Change (average 1961-64 to 1965)	
			Absolute	Percent
Total man-years:				
Domestic	[1] 587.3	1,037.9	+450.6	+76.7
Foreign	[1] 652.6	0	−652.6	−100.0
Total	[1] 1,239.9	1,037.9	−202.0	−16.3

[1] A breakdown between domestic and foreign labor usage by crop activity was not maintained prior to 1961 by the California Department of Employment.

TABLE IX.—*Asparagus*

A. ACREAGE, PRODUCTION, YIELD, AND CROP VALUE, 1959-64 AND 1965

	Average, 1959-64	1965	Change (average 1959-64 to 1965)	
			Absolute	Percent
A-1. All asparagus:				
Harvested acreage	69,200	54,900	−14,300	−20.7
Production (hundredweight)	1,928,000	1,527,000	−401,000	−20.8
Average yield (hundredweight per acre)	28	28	0	0
Total value	$24,724,000	$23,496,000	−$1,228,000	−5.0
A-2. Fresh market asparagus:				
Production (hundredweight)	599,000	624,000	+25,000	+4.2
Total value	$9,300,000	$9,861,000	+$561,000	+6.0
A-3. Processed asparagus:				
Production (tons)	66,450	45,150	−21,300	−32.0
Total value	$15,424,000	$13,635,000	−$1,789,000	−11.6
A-3(a). Processed asparagus, cannery white:				
Production (tons)	29,835	15,214	−14,612	−49.0
Total value	$7,489,500	$5,294,000	−$2,195,500	−29.3
A-3(b). Processed asparagus, cannery green:				
Production (tons)	23,071	17,586	−5,485	−23.8
Total value	$5,260,000	$5,266,000	+$6,000	+.1
A-3(c). Processed asparagus, freezing:				
Production (tons)	13,544	12,350	−1,194	−8.8
Total value	$2,674,500	$3,075,000	+$400,500	+15.0

B. MAN-YEARS OF EMPLOYMENT, 1961-64 [1] AND 1965

	Average, 1961-64	1965	Change (average 1961-64 to 1965)	
			Absolute	Percent
All asparagus:				
Total man-years:				
Domestic	[1] 1,156.9	1,227.1	+70.2	+6.1
Foreign	[1] 1,097.7	124.2	−973.5	−88.7
Total	[1] 2,254.6	1,351.3	−903.3	−40.1

[1] A breakdown between domestic and foreign labor usage by crop activity was not maintained prior to 1961 by the California Department of Employment.

In May 1965, leaders of the Mexican-American community suggested that from 3,000 to 10,000 Mexican-American workers available in the central coastal area were not being reached by the regular State department of employment recruitment. A pilot program was started in San Jose to reach these workers. A special office was set up to operate during June, with provisions for extension if it should prove successful. Twelve Mexican-American leaders from the San Jose area were hired by the department of employment to recruit in the Mexican-American community. The growers provided money to hire three Mexican-American community leaders to work in cooperation with the temporary department staff. Growers provided day-haul transportation from San Jose to the Salinas area strawberry fields. Recruiters met with community groups, and prepared and distributed handbills and pamphlets. News releases and paid advertising were used. Door-to-door canvasses were conducted. The results, however, were disappointing.

A total of 1,849 workers, of whom 976 had Spanish surnames, were hired from the new community recruitment center list. Of these, 63 percent worked only 1 day. The special office was closed at the end of June, and the San Jose Farm Labor Office assumed supervision of the day-haul operation.

Because this was the first time Mexican-American recruiters were used by the State department of employment, it is possible that the lack of success can be attributed to the newness of this program. It is also possible that the reluctance of the Mexican-Americans to do what has traditionally been considered bracero work was a strong factor in their lack of response, particularly because braceros were already working in the area.

In mid-July, farm-labor supervisors and local office managers from tomato-producing areas met with office staff to evolve a plan of action for more widespread recruitment of tomato pickers than ever before attempted. The State office of the department prepared and distributed some 40 TV slides in English and Spanish. News releases were prepared for all local offices. Some 35,000 tomato recruitment pamphlets were distributed in addition to the hundreds of recruitment flyers prepared by local offices. Signs were posted on bulletin boards, in labor camps, and in businesses frequented by workers. Some theaters used spot announcements to publicize the need for tomato pickers. Sound equipment broadcasts and house-to-house canvasses were employed. Day-hauls were conducted from as many as 90 supervised and unsupervised points before school opened, and subsequently from about 75 points. Military bases were contacted to recruit off-duty military personnel and their families. Up to seven busloads of youths were hauled daily from a point near Mather Air Force Base near Sacramento.

The department of employment central and local farm placement staffs cooperated fully with the California department of social welfare central and local staffs in assuring that all social welfare recipients who could be channeled into farmwork knew about and were assisted in securing farm jobs. Their occupational codes of unemployment insurance claimants were examined and possible employees were channeled into farmwork.

About the time the department of employment began its recruitment for the tomato harvest, the Mexican-American leaders again offered to help recruit the Mexican-Americans who, they believed, were not being reached by the department's efforts. The Federal Bureau of Employment Security then hired 4 Mexican-American leaders as consultants, and the State department of employment hired some 25 indigenous community leaders recommended by the BES consultants. These Mexican-American community leaders were hired to contact their people and urge them to take jobs and to help meet the labor shortage in the tomato harvest.

From August 18 to September 20, over 14,000 domestic workers were referred to tomato growers by local offices in the interior valley and central coast districts. Through the efforts of the industry and the department, an estimated 18,700 man-weeks of work were performed by domestic workers hand-harvesting cannery tomatoes during the week of highest domestic employment in these districts. This compares with the 1964 statewide peak of 5,250 domestic man-weeks of employment in both hand and machine harvest of cannery tomatoes.

Interstate recruitment

Historically, the State department of employment and growers have been reluctant to conduct interstate recruitment. State officials have contended that recruitment in other States with foreign workers would merely create a shortage that would have to be filled in those States by the importation of additional foreign workers. Growers and community leaders have been fearful of the impact of an influx of out-of-state labor upon welfare programs, the educational system, the police, and other community agencies and facilities. Growers also argued that labor alleged to be available through interstate recruitment was neither qualified nor reliable and that the recruitment process itself was too costly.

This year, under the necessity of entering the competitive market for domestic labor as required by the Secretary of Labor's recruitment criteria of December 19, 1964, and with the strong encouragement of the Labor Department's Bureau of Employment Security, the California Department of Employment, and the growers who wanted to remain eligible to receive foreign workers joined in recruiting in 11 States and 2 territories.

This program was a dismal failure. Of the 50,000 workers requested by California under the Federal-State interstate clearance system from January 1 through September 13, only 3,173 workers were actually recruited. Examination of the program suggests that substantial administrative problems exist in the interstate recruitment system, and that there are aspects of California agricultural working conditions that are not now sufficiently attractive to bring in out-of-State workers. Certainly, substantially higher wages would be an immediate competitive advantage that should be exploited to the fullest if a productive and willing work force is to be recruited and retained for California agriculture. It should be pointed out, however, that, excluding Hawaii, California growers already pay the highest wages in the country for agricultural work. It is unrealistic to assume, therefore, that they will continue to raise wages unless similar action is taken by their counterparts in other States.

The importance and potential of interstate recruitment cannot be overestimated. Had the interstate recruitment program achieved only a minimal success, it is likely that the number of braceros admitted to California this year could have been cut in half. Moreover, it is apparent that with the virtual elimination of foreign labor, California growers will continue to need out-of-State workers during the peak harvest season.

A-Teams

To meet some of the demand for domestic farm workers during the summer, the Secretary of Labor established a youth farm employment program for high school athletes. The program, known as A-Team (athletes in temporary employment as agricultural manpower), provided for the recruitment of teams of 20 to 30 boys to work on farms. Each team was to be supervised by a coach or teacher, with recruitment and work assignments to be handled by the State employment service.

The availability of A-Teams was a factor in considering requests for additional foreign workers, and growers requesting or receiving certification to use foreign workers in the course of the summer were reminded by the panel and by the regional administrator of the Bureau of Employment Security that they would be required to use any available workers west of the Mississippi, including A-Teams, before being certified as eligible to use foreign labor. In particular, the panel relied on its understanding that A-Team labor was available when on May 29 it recommended against an application for foreign workers in the Blythe area.

The A-Team program in California provided jobs for 51 teams and 1,679 students. The teams came from 10 States (New Mexico, Nebraska, Idaho, Kansas, Iowa, Utah, Wyoming, Arizona, Texas, and California). Forty-one teams and 1,471 students were employed in the 3 areas of Salinas, Blythe, and Stockton, where foreign workers were used or requested. The following comments apply to these three areas:

The best record of contract completion by the students was in the cantaloup harvest in Blythe, where average hourly earnings ($1.85) were highest. Of 486 students, A-Team and informal high school groups, 419 remained to complete the season—evidence that high earnings can be a factor in attracting reliable workers in agriculture, as elsewhere. The success of the program in Blythe, an area specifically denied certification for foreign workers because of the availability of A-Teams, can also be attributed in large part to the growers' fine cooperation in providing good housing, food, and recreational facilities.

The overall record of A-Team performance was mixed. Some teams stayed on for their full contract, others for as little as 3 days. Some were praised by their employers, others were discharged almost on arrival. Some had the responsible adult leadership of their coaches, others had only indifferent supervision from older students. While some found the work too arduous, others complained they were not given enough work. The earnings record shows average hourly earnings for some teams as low as 81 cents and for others as high as $1.94.

Although the program obviously suffered because of hurried programing, inadequate communications and understanding among all the parties, and lack of coordination with the existing youth employment program in California, a major reason for the relatively low use of A-Teams was the reluctance of many growers to accept them, and the tendency of some growers to make the work relationship unpleasant.

The record indicates that there is merit in the A-Team, just as there is merit in the regular summer youth employment program of the California Department of Employment. This regular overall youth program placed about 25,000 youths in 1964, and double that number in 1965. The California program is especially to be commended. If it continues to expand, the need for A-Team workers in this State will be sharply reduced.

However, the value of the A-Teams cannot be estimated from their production record alone. The publicity surrounding the program undoubtedly alerted many adults to opportunities in harvest work. Growers who, for reasons of their own preferred not to employ youths, were also stimulated to exert extra effort in recruiting adults. This was a consequence of the regulation that no certification of foreign workers would be considered so long as available youths wanted to work. Another result operating in favor of continuing the program is that it affords an opportunity for youths who might otherwise spend their summers in idleness to work, to earn money, and to contribute to the welfare of society.

Manpower Development and Training Act programs

The Manpower Development and Training Act contains provisions that could be applied profitably to manpower for the field harvest. As developed in California, however, these opportunities have not been realized.

From January 1 to September 14, 1965, 1,020 trainees started training in 23 agricultural projects. Three of these, with approximately 300 beginning trainees, were directed to field harvest activity.[9] The largest field harvest project involved 238 trainees in tomato picking at Davis. A generous estimate indicates that a maximum of 40 of the 209 trainees completing the course actually entered employment as tomato pickers. This poor showing can be attributed to inadequate time for planning and recruitment and unsatisfactory arrangements during the training period. In particular, complaints about the food, training allowances, crew bosses, extended separation from families, and unfavorable publicity contributed to trainee discontent and disaffection.

[9] State of California, Department of Employment, Farm Labor Service, "Approved Agricultural Manpower Development and Training Act Courses—California—for the period Nov. 27, 1962, to Sept. 13, 1965."

The paucity of Manpower Development and Training Act programs in harvest labor is the result of strong opposition to such programs by organized agricultural labor in one part of the State and to the disinterest of the growers in another area.

Work simplification devices and mechanization

Significant laborsaving and work simplification has been achieved this year through the improvement of experimental models, the transition from the experimental model to limited operational use of some devices, and the greater employment of previously developed techniques and machines.

Tomatoes: In the tomato harvest the return to an old technique has simplified the picker's task and thus made the job more attractive to women and youth. In recent years pickers have used lug boxes that hold 50 pounds of tomatoes. This year buckets were returned to use, eliminating the need to haul the 50-pound lug box. Couples and families were hired, so that a family could pick into the buckets and the adult male could then carry all the boxes picked by the group. In some instances the pickers were instructed to leave the boxes in the rows, and loading crews with trucks came through later. In Gilroy, one employer paying 17 cents a box for picking only—with swampers hired separately—reported that the pickers had doubled their output upon being relieved of the lugs.

Last year, 70 tomato-picking machines were estimated to have picked about 3.5 percent of the 3-million-ton canning tomato crop. About 260 machines were expected to be available in 1965. In mid-September it was too soon to determine how many were available and being used, and what percent of the final production might be machine picked. However, early estimates were around 25 percent, and it is certain that the industry will rely increasingly on machine picking in the future. Estimates of the number of such machines to be used in next year's harvest have gone as high as 800.

Melons: In 1964, the Blythe area used about 12 conveyors in the melon harvest; this year it used 40. In addition, an experimental device may eliminate the need for the picker to lift the melon from the furrow to the conveyor belt. The worker would pick the melons and place them in furrows, with the machine then picking them up. If successful, this would eliminate 30 percent of the present labor need.

Four or five times as many conveyors in the melon districts from Kern to Stanislaus Counties are believed to have been used in 1965 as in 1964. These machines did not reduce labor requirements but did make the job easier and encouraged employment of women and youths in the cantaloup harvest.

Lettuce: A lettuce harvesting machine developed by University of California agricultural engineers has been devised to replace the older lettuce machines, which were largely conveyors and field packing platforms expediting the harvest of hand cutters. Operated by one man, the new machine feels the heads, testing for maturity, and cuts those which are ready for harvest. A four-row model may permit the machine and operator to replace 10 to 15 hand cutters. The machine is being developed and used experimentally in the Salinas area. It is judged to be nearly operational and there is expectation that 10 machines may be in use by 1966.

Similar advances in machinery and laborsaving innovation are being made in a number of other crops, including sugarbeets, cotton, brussels sprouts, carrots, prunes, peaches, and apricots.

Housing

The dearth of migrant family housing in California is one of the factors that precludes full use of both interstate and intrastate migrant workers. Growers and State and Federal authorities have been well aware of this lack, but as long as sufficient single domestic workers and braceros were available to meet seasonal needs, growers were reluctant to invest in family housing. This year marked a small beginning in the provision of more family housing.

The impetus for housing has come from three sources: growers and community groups, title III(B) of the Economic Opportunity Act, and the California Department of Finance demonstration program (with funds granted from the Housing and Home Finance Agency).

From the private sector have come some proposals and some action. Proposals have been advanced for mobile homes for migrant workers and for mobile-home migrant caravans to follow the crops. In Yolo County, one grower converted half of a single-man camp to 52 motel-type family units, and two other growers built floored tent units for families. The Blythe Growers Farm Labor Association has planned 70 apartment-type family units, which they hope to have financed by Farmers Home Administration funds.

Also in the Blythe area, individual growers have provided the land on which family units will be built. Workers employed by growers in the area are being assisted in preparing applications for FHA loans. Seven units have been started, 19 more are being processed, and an additional 50 are being planned. It is hoped locally that in 5 years about 200 family units and 200 to 300 low-cost apartment-type units will be built.

Under title III(B) of the Economic Opportunity Act and in conformity with the California migrant master plan, $1,926,000 has been made available for flash peak housing. A number of different designs for demountable housing have been proposed and reviewed. In addition, several hundred units are being planned in five of the counties designated to accommodate migrant centers under the migrant master plan.

The demonstration program of the California Department of Finance involves a grant from the Housing and Home Finance Agency to construct 48 prototype units at $4,000 each. It is expected that such construction grants will spur the housing industry to find new ways to meet the need for low-cost migrant family housing. That this represents the smallest of beginnings is evident when the program is placed in the context of the estimate of the finance department's consultant on housing and community development that the need for low-cost farmworker family housing units in California will be between 10,000 and 30,000 units within the next 5 to 10 years.

Most existing housing for migrant workers is unsuitable for family occupancy. Living conditions are sometimes primitive in the extreme. It is a particularly unhappy fact that municipal and other public authorities are responsible for the conditions and maintenance of a number of these squalid camps. This is a situation that demands remedial action.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Now that Public Law 78 has been terminated, California farmers must look to the domestic labor force to meet their labor requirements. The task thus becomes one of making wages and working conditions sufficiently desirable to attract an adequate number of productive domestic workers. Above all else, what is required is a change in the expectations and attitudes of the growers. Employer resistance to the Secretary of Labor's program to switch to an all-domestic supply of farmworkers was a major, though by no means the exclusive, cause of some of the difficulties encountered this year. Specifically, a refusal to accept the full implications of the congressional decision not to renew Public Law 78 has led some growers to keep wages unrealistically low, to deal in providing adequate housing, and to cooperate half-heartedly or not at all with various efforts to recruit domestic farm labor.

On the other hand, we are gratified by the efforts of a number of major growers and processors to accommodate to the new situation. Although exercising their rights to disagree with the substance of the timing to some of the Secretary of Labor's program to eliminate bracero labor, they have, nevertheless, accepted the objectives of that program and have taken substantial steps toward making it a reality.

The current trend appears to be in the direction of a more intensive cultivation of reduced acreage for many crops, much greater use of harvesting machines, and the employment of a smaller but more productive labor force under improved working conditions and at substantially higher wages. Growers and processors have the right to expect aid and guidance from appropriate Federal and State agencies in the recruitment of their employees; they have no right, however, to continue to claim competitive advantages and special protection not available to others.

Recognition of these facts by all elements in the California agricultural industry will make completion of the transition referred to at the outset of this report easier and quicker.

The panel also wishes to make the following recommendations:

Wages: We urge the adoption of a wage policy by the growers of California which will make California agriculture competitive with other industries for labor. At the same time, we urge the Federal Government to take the necessary steps to raise farm labor wages throughout the country.

We believe that hourly rates should not fall below those prescribed by Federal or State minimum wage laws not otherwise applicable to farm labor, and we urge flexible piecework rates that will insure substantially higher average hourly earnings for productive workers.

Nothing that has occurred in California agriculture this year supports the repeated charge—which we now assert to be a myth—that no American workers will perform "stoop labor." On the contrary, there is ample evidence that Americans will perform even more onerous work, provided that the wages are fair and the working conditions are decent. Adequate wages and attractive working conditions will produce not only sufficient numbers of workers, but also a more productive and responsible work force.

With people of varying skills working at their own pace, harvest labor lends itself to a piece-rate system of payment. Indeed, in most instances such a system is essential to attract adequate workers because of the relatively low prevailing hourly wage rates. This year the Secretary of Labor's criteria for eligibility to employ foreign contract labor included a minimum hourly rate of $1.40. Although this was substantially above the prevailing hourly rate in previous years, and that being paid in most other States, it is clearly inadequate to sustain a worker above the poverty level on an annual basis, even assuming—contrary to the fact—that he obtains as much as 2,000 hours of employment at that rate. What is needed, therefore, is a system of piece rates high enough to attract farmworkers and also adequately compensate the superior workers for their increased productivity. These observations are meaningless, however, unless enough workers sufficiently skilled to take advantage of such piece rates can be recruited.

Housing: Adequate housing must be provided for farmworkers and their families. Existing facilities and programs should be used to the fullest extent possible; if these prove insufficient, further legislative and administrative aid should be secured.

Where economically feasible and structurally possible, existing barracks housing should be converted to family units.

There should be tighter regulation and stricter enforcement of farm labor housing codes.

There should be fuller funding of existing federally sponsored farm housing programs, such as those administered by the Office of Economic Opportunity and the Farmers Home Administration. We urge the Federal Housing and Home Finance Agency, which has the authority and money to be of substantial assistance, to do more in this field.

There should be more experimentation by all concerned with building techniques and arrangements, as well as with financing plans, so that the maximum amount of housing can be built at the minimum cost. This is particularly needed for flash peak housing, where the relatively short period of usage makes normal housing arrangements extremely expensive.

If existing facilities and programs prove insufficient or too restrictive to rapid progress, we urge new legislation which will make it possible for growers, assisted by the State and Federal Governments, to build new family housing.

Recruitment: We urge a complete reexamination of the present interstate recruitment system.

The U.S. Department of Labor should convene a conference of leading grower and labor representatives, the highest officials of the State and Federal agencies involved, and members of the California Farm Labor Panel to initiate this review. The conference should deal specifically with the roles and responsibilities of Government and growers in recruitment.

An effective recruitment program should be undertaken by the growers. Recruitment teams should be sent to other States well in advance of the harvest season to interview and screen farmworkers and enter into firm contracts with them for employment for fixed periods during the harvest season. Such contracts should include commitments regarding transportation, compensation, housing, and food. Some growers are already carrying out programs of this type for next year's harvests. We urge others to follow their example.

Protection: We believe that the farmworker should be protected by the same social legislation as are his counterparts in industry.

Specifically, this means unemployment compensation for agricultural labor, as well as coverage under the Fair Labor Standards Act, the National Labor Relations Act, and improved Social Security Act coverage.

Statistical reporting: Better information about labor requirements, hours worked, and wages earned must be collected and made available. The Panel recommends that Federal and State agencies collaborate to solve the technical problems and effect an appropriate division of labor. Four areas in particular need attention.

1. Worker requirements must be stated more accurately. Although it is difficult, because of weather and other unpredictable factors, for growers to be precise about their labor needs, studies of some crops have shown that reliable estimates of labor requirements can be developed.

2. There must be more accurate statistics on employment in specific crops and areas and on the available supply of agricultural workers.

3. Wages, hours, and earnings must be reported. It is surprising, but nonetheless true, that no comprehensive or accurate data are available for the wages, hours, and earnings of domestic farmworkers.

4. Data on the duration of employment of individual workers are also necessary for the effective recruitment of an adequate domestic farm-labor force.

Miscellaneous recommendations: More and improved training programs should be developed, especially for farm labor supervision. Present supervision is notoriously inadequate and is itself a product of the bracero system. From now on, California agriculture must rely heavily on newly developed training and supervisory skills if it wishes to attract and hold the kind of workers it seeks. We believe these workers are available and will respond to offers of higher wages and better conditions. These attractions will be further enhanced as growers develop an improved supervisory force; for it is apparent that field supervisors whose experience has been limited largely to overseeing the work of braceros also need training in dealing with American workers.

Higher and more rigidly enforced standards of field sanitation are essential to decent working conditions and should be provided. At the very least, all farmworkers, including adult males, should be provided with the field sanitary facilities specified in the California Industrial Welfare Commission's Order No. 14-65, effective September 15, 1965, applicable to women and minors employed in agricultural occupations. These facilities include adequately screened and properly ventilated toilets and adequate working facilities, which are readily accessible to employees. Evidence indicates that these regulations have been widely ignored, even in respect to women and minors. The same is true of the requirement that each place of employment shall be supplied with potable drinking water, suitably cool, and convenient to employees.

Facilities such as these are not frills; they are absolutely essential to maintain minimum standards of health and decency. We regret the necessity, in the year 1965, to make so elementary a consideration the subject of a specific recommendation.

CONCLUSION

By phasing out the use of braceros, the first long step has been taken toward eliminating the special disadvantages of wage earners in California agriculture. But it is only the first step. Much remains to be done before farmworkers will have the same status as those in other industries and before agricultural employers will have built and maintained a reliable and efficient domestic labor supply.

CALIFORNIA FARM LABOR PANEL.
BENJAMIN AARON,
Chairman.
DANIEL G. ALDRICH, Jr.
ARTHUR M. ROSS.

APPENDIX A—OFFICIAL ACTIONS OF CALIFORNIA FARM LABOR PANEL [1]

APPOINTMENT

Secretary Wirtz appointed the California Farm Labor Panel by Secretary's order No. 11-65, dated April 15, 1965. The members of the panel as appointed by Secretary Wirtz were Benjamin Aaron, professor of law and director, Institute of Industrial Relations, University of California at Los Angeles, chairman; Dr. Daniel G. Aldrich, Jr., chancellor, University of California at Irvine; and Dr. Arthur M. Ross, professor of industrial relations, University of California at Berkeley. Dr. Ross has since been named commissioner of labor statistics.

HEARINGS, MEETINGS, AND CONSULTATIONS OF THE FARM LABOR PANEL

Organization meeting: The three members of the panel met at Professor Aaron's offices at UCLA on April 17, held an organization meeting, and announced a schedule of hearings at Stockton and Salinas on April 20.

April 19: Meeting with Jesse Tapp, president, State board of agriculture, San Francisco; meeting with State personnel from the Governor's office, department of agriculture and department of employment, Sacramento; meeting with San Joaquin County farm adviser, University of California Agricultural Extension Service, Stockton.

April 20: 8 a.m., Public hearing in Stockton to consider evidence of pending requests for foreign workers to work in asparagus harvest; 2 p.m., public hearing in Salinas to consider evidence on pending requests for foreign workers for Monterey County, primarily for the strawberry harvest.

April 21: Meeting with headquarters and regional Department of Labor staff concerned with farm labor problems, office of Dr. Ross, Berkeley.

April 23: Meeting of panel at offices of Chairman Aaron, UCLA, to prepare and issue panel's interim report of that date. (The panel recommended 1,000 foreign workers for asparagus harvest and 1,500 foreign workers for the strawberry harvest, and Secretary Wirtz adopted the recommendation on April 26.)

May 7: Public hearing in Santa Maria by panel's hearing officer to take evidence on request of Santa Maria Farmers Association for 100 foreign workers for the strawberry harvest in Santa Barbara County. (This request was subsequently withdrawn, and no action thereon was taken by the panel.)

May 11: Public hearing by panel's hearing officer at Stockton to hear witnesses who could not be heard at panel's earlier hearing of April 20. (No new foreign labor requests were pending before the panel on the date this hearing was held.)

May 12: Public hearing in Salinas to consider a new request for foreign workers submitted by the strawberry industry and the vegetable row crop industry for a total of 2,150 workers.

May 19: Meeting of panel at offices of Chairman Aaron, UCLA, to consider record of hearings by panel's hearing officer and to act upon new request from the strawberry and vegetable industries of Salinas. (The panel recommended an additional 1,000 workers for these crops, and Secretary Wirtz immediately accepted this recommendation.)

May 20: Public hearing in Blythe, Calif., by panel's hearing officer to consider evidence on request of Blythe Growers, Inc., for 949 foreign workers for Blythe melon harvest.

May 29: Panel met at offices of Chairman Aaron, UCLA, to consider new requests for foreign workers requested by the Salinas growers and the melon request from Blythe Growers, Inc. A late request for 500 additional foreign workers for the asparagus harvest had been withdrawn by the date of the May 29 meeting. (The panel recommended denial of all pending requests in its report to the Secretary of May 29.)

June 9: Chairman Aaron and Dr. Ross held meetings in Fresno with growers, State officials, and the association manager of Agricultural Labor Bureau to obtain information on pending request for foreign workers for the San Joaquin Valley melon harvest. (This request was not certified to the panel by the State, and no action thereon was taken by the panel.)

June 16: Meeting of panel members Aldrich and Ross with the tomato industry in Stockton to receive general labor demand information concerning the canning-tomato harvest to begin the middle of August.

June 17: Meeting of panel member Aldrich with Canners League of California and officials of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, State department of agriculture, and University of California concerning general farm labor problems, with particular emphasis on forthcoming canning-tomato harvest.

July 30: Meeting of panel at Department of Labor offices, San Francisco, with officials from State department of agriculture, State department of employment, and University of California concerning labor needs for canning-tomato harvest and announcement of further meeting on August 10.

August 10: Meeting of panel in Department of Labor offices, San Francisco, on canning-tomato requests and announcement of recommendations to authorize 8,000 foreign workers for the canning-tomato harvest. (This authorization was subsequently increased by 900 for another crop area, and the recommendations were immediately adopted by Secretary Wirtz.)

August 18: Field investigation trip by panel member Ross at Merced and surrounding area in connection with early stages of tomato harvest.

August 19: Additional field trip by panel member Ross to Patterson and surrounding area in connection with tomato harvest.

August 26: Meeting of panel in Department of Labor offices, San Francisco, and announcement of recommendation for additional authorization of 9,500 foreign workers for tomato harvest, for a grand total of 18,400. Recommendation was adopted that day by Secretary Wirtz.)

October 5: Meeting of panel member Aldrich with Council of California Growers at Los Angeles to discuss current labor problems and prospects for 1966.

APPENDIX B—DISPOSITION OF MEXICAN NATIONALS AUTHORIZED FOR TOMATO HARVEST

The number of foreign contract workers for tomato harvest requested by growers, certified by the California Department of Employment, and approved by the Secretary of Labor is shown below. Also shown is the number of calendar man-days represented by those requests and approvals.

	Workers	Calendar man-days represented
Requested by grower associations	29,859	2,059,372
Certified by California Department of Employment	18,785	1,335,599
Approved by Secretary of Labor	18,400	1,159,176

Of the total of 18,400 workers approved by the Secretary of Labor, all had starting dates ranging from August 27 to September 5, 1965, and initially terminated October 31, 1965. Later extensions were authorized for 1,072 from October 31 to November 7, 1965, and an additional 1,395 from October 31, to November 15, 1965. Some of the initial requests for the original 18,400 were canceled by employers resulting in only 17,597 foreign workers actually arriving, representing 895,933 man-days, if all had stayed in tomatoes through their termination dates as finally authorized above.

Of the 17,597 braceros who arrived, not all calendar man-days represented by the authorizations involved were used in tomato harvest. There were two reasons for this: Some were authorized for use in other activities at the request of growers, and some of the workers voluntarily returned to Mexico prior to their authorized termination date. Of the 17,597, some were reallocated at the request of grower associations for use in other activities. If all of these braceros had remained for the periods authorized (and requested) and had been used in the activities for which they were authorized, these reallocations from tomato harvest would represent a total of 120,519 calendar man-days. Of the 17,597 braceros who arrived, the following were not available for tomato harvest because they had terminated. These amounted to 2,034 by October 7, 1965; 4,343 by October 14,

[1] The following chronology does not include numerous informal contacts by individual members of the panel with representatives of grower organizations, labor unions, and other interested groups throughout the State which have occurred almost continuously from the time the panel was appointed to the present.

1965; 8,839 by October 21, 1965; and 11,918 by October 29, 1965.

Cumulative terminations through later dates are 15,011 by November 4, 1965; 16,213 by November 12, 1965; and 17,074 by November 17, 1965.

These terminations represent a further loss of at least 139,187 calendar man-days from the total authorized by the Secretary for tomato harvest.

The following summary table indicates the disposition of requests and the allocation of braceros in the tomato harvest. For purposes of compiling the table, the assumption has been made that all braceros authorized for reallocation to other activities were used in those activities for the balance of their contract and that no more than 11,918 braceros terminated before October 31, 1965.

	Calender man-days
Requested by grower associations	2,059,372
Certified by the California Department of Employment	1,335,599
Approved by the Secretary of Labor	1,159,176
Braceros who actually arrived	895,933
Not used in tomato harvest because:	
Reallocated to other activities	120,519
Terminated	139,187
Total	259,706
Net calendar man-days actually available for tomato harvest	607,798

This is less than one-third of those requested and a little over half of those approved by the Secretary of Labor.

GI BILL FOR VIETNAM VETERANS

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Hawaii?

There was no objection.

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing a bill which would provide educational and vocational training assistance to veterans of military service in Vietnam. I urge my colleagues in the House to give their full support to the measure.

In our present deep concern over the heavy demands in men and money which are being made in connection with the Vietnam war, we ought to also consider the plight of the young veteran who is back from the Vietnam fighting. Other than his military skills, he probably is not trained to earn a livelihood in civilian life. More likely than not, he has had his education interrupted by his military service.

Mr. Speaker, the bill I am introducing would provide vocational readjustment benefits and restore lost educational opportunities to members of the Armed Forces who risk their lives in Vietnam and whose achievement of educational or vocational goals has been interrupted by reason of active duty after January 1, 1964. This would be accomplished under the bill by the payment of a monthly allowance to veterans pursuing full-time courses in approved educational institutions or training establishments. The veteran with no dependent would receive $110; the veteran with one dependent would receive $135; and the veteran with more than one dependent would receive $160 monthly. Allowances on an adjusted basis would also be provided to veterans who pursue less than a full-time program of education and training.

While the proposed legislation is a means by which the Nation can express its gratitude to the veterans of the Vietnam conflict, it also is a vehicle which will enable the Nation to develop to the fullest extent the peaceful endeavors of our battle-hardened Vietnam veterans. Surely we can do no less for these young men.

POPULATION EXPLOSION

Mr. TODD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. TODD. Mr. Speaker, although the press has done an excellent job of telling us what we will be doing in the session which opens today, I have yet to see included in the subjects for action the establishment of a policy to deal with the worldwide population explosion. The press has forecast that the Congress will deal with the symptoms of this explosion, that we will attempt to prescribe painkillers to make them hurt a little less. But the press has not forecast that we will discuss the fundamentals of the problem and take action which seems appropriate.

Let us be blunt, Mr. Speaker. There are a number of important issues which will be acted upon by this 2d session of the 89th Congress. But no issue is more important and no set of problems are more pressing than the world population explosion. I would submit that if this Congress will accept its clear responsibility to establish policies to deal with the population explosion, it will be remembered far more for this reason than for any other.

We can take constructive action in this field. We can support the efforts already initiated by President Johnson. We can encourage their expansion. And we can pass legislation establishing our belief that family planning information, services, and supplies should be made available to all who request them. We should also make it clear that such information, services, and supplies should be a part of our AID programs, upon the request of the foreign governments involved.

And, Mr. Speaker, we should make it clear that we see no possibility whatsoever of providing enough surplus food from our own lands to prevent mass starvation in countries whose populations will at least double in the next 25 years if family planning programs are not undertaken on a broad scale. We would delude both ourselves and countries abroad if we claimed otherwise.

It is my greatest hope that this session the Congress will address itself squarely and vigorously to the problems of family planning, birth control, and the population—both here and abroad.

We made 5 days of progress last year, but the problem grew by 365 days. We cannot afford to allow another year to slip by with no action. For the problem will soon be so great that no solution within our values will be possible.

THE LATE HONORABLE JOHN TABER

Mr. STRATTON. Mr. Speaker, it is my sad duty to inform the House that one of our beloved and most distinguished former colleagues, my immediate predecessor in the 35th Congressional District of New York, the Honorable John Taber, of New York, passed away quietly during our adjournment period, at his home in Auburn, N.Y., on November 22, after a long illness, at the age of 85. He served in this body for 40 years and retired in 1962 after having served as chairman of the Committee on Appropriations in two Congresses and also for a number of years immediately prior to his retirement as the ranking Republican member of that great committee. I am sure we are all deeply saddened by his passing.

I take this time to advise Members of this House, his friends and former colleagues, that I have taken time on Wednesday, prior to the recess period, so that all who might wish to comment on the life and achievements of John Taber might do so at that time.

DUKE WILL INVEST $1 BILLION IN APPALACHIA

Mr. DORN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

Mr. DORN. Mr. Speaker, Duke Power Co. is asking permission of the Federal Government to invest $1 billion in Appalachia. Today I am introducing a bill which would permit Duke Power Co. to build a small low-level retaining wall across the Savannah River at Middleton Shoals. With this retaining wall to impound cooling water, Duke would build the world's largest steamplant for the generation of electricity. This steamplant on undeveloped land in Anderson County near Iva, S.C., would cost Duke over $210 million. The retaining wall between South Carolina and Georgia, necessary for the cooling water, would cost only $3½ million.

Mr. Speaker, this bill would permit Duke Power Co. to spend one-quarter of a billion dollars in Anderson County alone. At this moment, while this bill is being introduced, Duke Power Co. is also seeking a license from the Federal Power Commission to begin still other power generation projects which would eventually cost $700 million in Oconee and Pickens Counties, South Carolina, and Transylvania County, North Carolina. Anderson, Oconee, Pickens, and Transylvania Counties are all in the region designated by Congress as Appalachia. The Congress last year authorized, after exhaustive hearings and years of study, $1 billion to develop the Appalachian region. Appalachia was declared by Congress to be behind the national average in per capita income and industrial development. Congress acknowledged that access roads, higher income and job opportunity were urgent in the Appalachian region. Therefore Appalachia received special attention by the Congress and thus a billion dollars of public funds.

Duke Power Co. on January 4, 1965—more than a year ago—applied for a license here in Washington to spend $700 million of private capital in the Keowee-Toxaway area of Appalachia. The Secretary of Interior incredibly intervened opposing this development. The Secretary later withdrew the intervention but his action delayed consideration of the project. Last Friday, the Secretary again entered the case and filed another request for a delay of 90 days. South Carolina Electric Cooperatives withdrew all objection to the Duke development; however, the so-called newly formed Bistate Committee composed of North Carolina and Georgia electric cooperative leaders are continuing their objections before the Federal Power Commission. It is incredible that such interests far removed from Appalachia would oppose development of the region. The Blue Ridge Cooperative in the immediate area of Oconee and Pickens Counties has even endorsed the Duke development. The cooperatives nearest the project in South Carolina and throughout South Carolina are not opposing the Duke development in Appalachia.

Mr. Speaker, I introduced a bill 4 years ago which would permit Duke to build this $210-million steamplant at Middleton Shoals. It passed the House of Representatives unanimously but encountered opposition in the other body and Duke was not permitted to proceed with this gigantic development on the Savannah River. With taxpayers' money and national attention now focused on the Appalachian region there is no logical reason why Duke Power Co. should not be permitted to proceed at once with its billion dollar development in Appalachia—both the $210 million at Middleton Shoals and the $700-million complex at Keowee-Toxaway. Duke's proposed development in Oconee and Pickens Counties and Transylvania County in North Carolina is known as the Keowee-Toxaway project. Both of Duke's proposals at Keowee-Toxaway and at Middleton Shoals are indispensable to the future power needs of the people in western South Carolina and North Carolina.

One of the major problems confronting this Congress is an increase in the budget to prosecute the Vietnam conflict and for national defense. The Congress is faced with the problem of this increase in the budget without imposing additional taxes on our people. The billion dollar Duke development when completed would pay into the Federal Treasury annually $30 million in taxes. These Duke projects would pay into the hard-pressed State and local treasuries more than $25 million additional annually in taxes. Duke, at the present time, is paying over $1 million a week in taxes.

Past experience has demonstrated that for every dollar invested in the generation of electricity three additional dollars are invested in new industry and expansion of old industry in the same general area. Should Duke be permitted to invest this $1 billion in the generation of electricity, another $3 billion would be invested in new and expanding industries in the same general area. This would add additional millions in revenue to the Federal, State, and local treasuries. Fifty-five percent of all new industry located in the Carolinas has been located in the area served by Duke Power Co. Power, water, and recreation are necessary for industrial growth and job opportunity in the Appalachian region. By 1985, this area will need four times the electricity now being used. Duke proposes to supply that need with an abundance of cheap electricity. Their rates at the present time are 20 percent below the national average. Duke has reduced rates five times in the last 6 years with the latest reduction becoming effective this month. Duke Power Co., is already providing water without charge to 17 different municipalities in the Carolinas. The Duke development in Oconee and Pickens Counties would not only furnish a fantastic amount of cheap electricity but an abundance of pure fresh mountain water would become available to industry, municipalities, and rural water systems. In this same area, Duke proposes to open up more than 60,000 acres of its land above the Keowee-Toxaway development for hunting, recreation, and wildlife. Roads and bridges will be built opening up for the first time some of the most beautiful mountain scenery in the world. By the year 2000 it is estimated that the United States will have a population of 300 million.

The eastern seaboard from Atlanta to Boston will be virtually one continuous urban area. Already the beaches along the Atlantic seaboard are overcrowded. Where are these teeming millions to go for recreation? Their only hope will be Appalachia.

This Duke development built with private capital and its attendant taxpaying projects is beyond the fondest dreams of those of us who sponsored Federal aid to Appalachia. It would be incomprehensible and incredible to delay further this development by Duke Power Co. The Congress should immediately grant the authorization for the retaining wall at Middleton Shoals. This dam would not flood one single acre of land not presently owned by Duke and would not remove 1 square foot from taxation in Georgia or South Carolina. Even that land flooded would continue on the tax books and taxes would be paid on every acre by Duke. The Bistate Committee and the Secretary of Interior should withdraw their opposition immediately. The Bistate Committee and the Secretary of the Interior should be the greatest advocates of this Duke development in Appalachia. The Duke developments when completed would purchase from $135 to $140 million worth of coal each year from the depressed coalfields of West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Kentucky—all in the Appalachian region. Traffic on the depressed railroads of Appalachia would greatly increase. The Duke Power Co.'s plant alone at Middleton Shoals would require 95 carloads of coal each day. One operator of a small railroad located in Pickens County stated recently that with the Duke development at Keowee-Toxaway their railroad would be extended into the foothills of Appalachia and traffic would be greatly increased hauling construction crews, cement, steel, and machinery to the site of the Duke projects.

Duke should be offered every encouragement by the Federal Government to proceed with this fantastic development. This dynamic and farsighted company is asking the Federal Government to let it help develop Appalachia. It is manifesting a confidence in the future of Appalachia. Duke alone is willing to match the $1 billion appropriated by Congress. This Duke development would result in vastly improved educational opportunity—increased teachers' salaries, school facilities, hospitals, hospitalization, roads, and job opportunity. We can no longer deny taxpaying industry the same privilege to develop an area as has already been granted the Federal Government. Appalachia needs more education of the variety offered by Duke University. Appalachia needs more medicare, hospitalization, and medical research of the variety provided by Duke University. We need more of the humanitarianism and education as offered by the Duke endowment. Virtually every college in the Southeast has benefited by the Duke endowment.

Mr. Speaker, the Federal Government needs the tax revenue. Appalachia needs the Duke development now. The area presently served by Duke is a growing, expanding, fully employed area. Charlotte recently passed the 250,000 mark in population. We should permit Duke to extend this prosperity into the heart of Appalachia and help relieve the taxpayers of the entire country of their burden.

Mr. Speaker, I am asking South Carolina's two distinguished and able representatives in the other body, the Honorable STROM THURMOND and the Honorable DONALD RUSSELL, to join me in introducing this bill at their earliest convenience.

EXCLUDING MONTHLY SOCIAL SECURITY PAYMENTS FROM INCOME OF VETERANS' PENSIONS

Mr. CRALEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. CRALEY. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced a bill to provide that monthly social security benefit payments to veterans shall not be included as income for the purpose of determining their eligibility for a pension under the laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

I do this because during the months following enactment of the Social Security Amendments of 1965, which granted annuitants a 7-percent increase in benefits, I have been contacted by numerous of our elderly veterans whose pensions have been reduced because of that increase. I do not believe it to be fair to take away from the veteran something that had been given to him. With all of our programs to fight poverty, a hardship is being imposed on these individuals, many of whom have only about $2,000 a year income to support man and wife. If the criterion for determining poverty is an income of less than $3,000 a year, one can readily see the injustice of the current situation.

I believe there are two separate concepts involved in these programs. The annuities under the Social Security Act are based upon the contributions the individual made during his working years; the veterans' pensions are based upon the sacrifice the individual made to protect our freedom. A grateful nation should justly reward its veterans; not penalize them for having contributed to the progress of the Nation during peacetime.

I feel very strongly that social security annuities should have no effect on a veteran's pension, and I am hopeful that Congress will in this session act to remove this inequity.

PETER J. MANENA, COMPANY CITIZEN OF THE YEAR, COMPLIMENTED BY THE LATE HONORABLE T. ASHTON THOMPSON

Mr. EDWARDS of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. EDWARDS of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, on June 28, 1965, my predecessor, the Honorable T. Ashton Thompson, was principal speaker at a public affairs forum in Pittsburgh which was sponsored by the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. At the forum one of the employees of PPG's chemical division in Lake Charles, within my district, was honored as company citizen of the year. The man receiving this outstanding award on that occasion is Mr. Peter J. Manena, prominent citizen and police juror of Calcasieu Parish.

Congressman Thompson had planned to document the honor bestowed upon Mr. Manena in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, and had prepared for insertion therein the following remarks which I now wish to commend to the attention of my colleagues in his behalf:

Mr. Speaker, on Monday, June 28, 1965, it was my distinct honor and privilege to be present in Pittsburgh when Mr. Peter J. Manena, a good friend of mine, a fellow Louisianian, and an employee of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. at Lake Charles, was named PPG's "Citizen of the Year—1965."

This presentation, made by Mr. David G. Hill, president of Pittsburgh Plate Glass, was part of a Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. public affairs program for which I was invited to be the guest speaker.

I was indeed gratified and proud to see Peter Manena receive this award because it is visual proof that working men and women can participate in politics and in public affairs and can make substantial contributions to the administration of government. I am equally proud that Mr. Manena is from my congressional district. He is an outstanding civic-minded individual, and he has been helpful to me on many occasions in the pursuit of things beneficial to our areas.

Especially, I feel the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., which sponsors this annual community awards program, should be congratulated for encouraging all their employees, not just those in Louisiana, to become active in politics and community affairs. Many of PPG's employees in Lake Charles have long been active in their community affairs and have done creditable jobs, but perhaps no one has reflected the interest of a company and its interest in a community in greater measure that has Peter J. Manena.

With further reference to this matter I commend to the attention of Members of this body the following articles from the Lake Charles American Press of June 14, 1965, and the Beaumont Enterprise of June 15, 1965:

[From the Lake Charles (La.) American Press, June 14, 1965]

"PPG SELECTS MANENA FOR TOP HONOR

"PITTSBURGH, PA.—Peter J. Manena, a member of the plant security force at the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. chemical division plant in Lake Charles, has been named 'Company Citizen of the Year,' according to David G. Hill, company president.

"Manena will be honored at the public affairs forum here June 28 when a trophy will be presented to him.

"He was selected from 70 nominations throughout the country, made from among 38,000 company employees.

"Manena is presently serving his third 4-year term as a member of the Calcasieu Parish Police Jury and has been active in civic and religious work in the community.

"The annual award is made in recognition of employees who are helping to make their communities better places in which to work and live.

"Manena was originally employed by PPG chemical division in Lake Charles as a guard-fireman in 1947. He was reassigned as a gate guard in 1953 and still serves in that capacity."

[From the Beaumont Enterprise, June 15, 1965]

"P. J. MANENA TO RECEIVE HONOR—PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS NAMES 'CITIZEN OF YEAR'

"LAKE CHARLES.—Peter J. Manena, member of the plant security force at the Pittsburgh Plate Glass chemical division plant at Lake Charles, has been named 'citizen of the year' by the company, David G. Hill, president, announced today.

"Manena was selected from among 70 plant employees nominated throughout the country for their contributions in making their communities better places in which to work and live.

"SET CEREMONY

"PPG has 38,000 employees in plants over the United States.

"Manena, who is also a Ward 3 Calcasieu Parish police juror, will be honored at a public affairs forum in Pittsburgh on June 28.

"U.S. Representative T. A. Thompson, of Louisiana, will be principal speaker and Manena will receive an engraved glass trophy.

"FIRST RECIPIENT

"Mrs. Manena will accompany her husband to Pittsburgh for the presentation.

"Manena is the first recipient of the annual award which is sponsored by the company's civic and governmental affairs committee.

"Each plant, technical center or other operating unit of PPG may organize a community service awards committee.

"SUBMIT NAME

"From nominations submitted by employees, members of families or anyone in a community familiar with an employee's community activities, the local committees decide what achievements merit recognition for a community service citation. The citation winner's name is submitted to the civic and governmental affairs committee to be considered for the 'citizen of the year' award.

"Manena has been at PPG since 1947. Born in Morgan City, he moved to Lake Charles at an early age. He graduated from LaGrange Senior High in 1933 and attended Louisiana State Normal School in Natchitoches, now Northwestern State College, for 2 years, where he majored in history and political science. He was in the Air Force for 3 years.

"Mr. and Mrs. Manena have a son, Peter Joseph Manena, Jr., and a daughter, Beverly Patricia Manena.

"He is serving his third 4-year term on the police jury."

ANTIDEMONSTRATION BILL

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. Speaker, our Nation's involvement in the Vietnam war has caused serious debate throughout the country by many groups, individuals inside and outside the Government, and in the news media. This is healthy and needed.

However, there are those persons who have gone beyond the constitutional bounds of freedom of speech and assembly and who have actually subverted the national interest of the United States and its efforts to protect the general population and preserve the peace.

In October 1965, for example, 11 demonstrators were arrested at Truax Air Force Base near Madison, Wis., when they tried to enter the installation to make a citizen's arrest of the base commander.

A group in Oakland, Calif., this past summer and fall, marched on the Oakland Army Base and attempted to stop troop trains going to the installation.

These recent actions by misguided individuals make necessary legislation designed to prohibit demonstrations which impair U.S. military operations.

Today, I am introducing in the House of Representatives a bill which would provide penalties of a fine up to $10,000 or imprisonment of not more than 10 years or both to those people who interfere with the operations of the military forces of the United States. It covers those who would interfere, those who would urge the interference of military operations and those who distribute material urging interference.

I urge that the legislation be quickly acted upon to protect our continued military operations in this time of national concern and crisis.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION RELATING TO DEFINITION OF TREASON

Mr. MATTHEWS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

Mr. MATTHEWS. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing for appropriate reference a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to the definition of treason.

There is considerable evidence of increasing interest and activity in the United States directed toward giving direct aid and comfort to North Vietnam, the Vietcong and other Communist groups and organizations. This aid and comfort is being given by individuals and certain organizations within the United States who owe allegiance to the United States. The effort to render such aid and comfort on the part of these individuals and certain organizations is for clearly treasonous purposes. There is an intent to betray the Government of the United States. One may reasonably infer from their remarks and propaganda that if the United States were in a legal or technical state of war, there seems to be no doubt that many of their activities such as effort to collect money and supplies for the Vietcong, would be treason and might well be prosecuted for the offense of treason.

Unfortunately, it appears that there is severe doubt as to whether such activities can, under the present statutes of the law, be prosecuted for treason because the United States is technically not engaged in war with North Vietnam or the Vietcong, nor is North Vietnam or the Vietcong at war with the United States. In view of this loophole in the treason statutes, I am offering an amendment to article 3, section 3, of the U.S. Constitution which limits and restricts the United States as to what offense it may prosecute for treason.

There is no doubt that had the framers of our Constitution anticipated the type and nature of unconventional warfare initiated by Communist groups and powers—that is the conduct in the modern world of undeclared war—they would have made adequate provision in the articles.

The amendment which I propose is clearly in the reason and spirit of the treason statute and corrects a technical deficiency. We have too long permitted subversive and treasonable activities during the cold war. These activities can and should be punished by provision of law.

INTERNAL REVENUE CODE AMENDMENT

Mr. MATTHEWS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

Mr. MATTHEWS. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing today, for appropriate reference, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow, under specific conditions, an additional deduction in determining the value of a decedent's taxable estate, for the value of land which was used by such decedent for farming purposes.

This bill is designed to give much needed relief to the agricultural integrity of our land by maintaining at death the productive factor of land for agricultural purposes.

It is important to remember that Florida, as well as many other parts of the United States, has had an unprecedented growth economically as well as populationwise. This is particularly noticeable in the field of agriculture. As agriculture intensified in certain areas so did concentration of population for industrial and recreational purposes. In other words, keen competition developed for the use of land.

The present exemption of $60,000 from a decedent's taxable estate works a hardship on farm families and could eventually destroy our time-honored tradition of carrying on the family farm through inheritance. Enactment of this bill into law will help assure the heirs of decedent farmers a fair chance to continue the agricultural use of our land.

COLD WAR VETERANS' BENEFITS ACT

Mr. MATTHEWS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

Mr. MATTHEWS. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing, for appropriate reference, a bill to be named the "Cold War Veterans' Benefits Act."

Many of my colleagues in both Houses of Congress have introduced this type of legislation and I am glad to join with them because surely our service personnel engaged in the Vietnam and Dominican areas are suffering the same hardships and loss of life as our veterans in World War II who were able to benefit from similar legislation that I am now introducing.

FLUE-CURED TOBACCO PLANTING AND EXPORTS

Mr. MATTHEWS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

Mr. MATTHEWS. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing for appropriate reference a bill to permit Flue-cured tobacco farmers the opportunity to space better their tobacco planting and to require the Secretary of Agriculture to maintain records of exports of tobacco by type.

Concerning this latter provision, Mr. Martin E. Hearn, of the Florida Farm Bureau Federation, has discussed thoroughly with me the necessity of keeping these records. It is believed that this information will be of great value to the Flue-cured tobacco farmers of Florida.

I have already introduced H.R. 10390 in August of last year which would permit farmers to space better their tobacco planting because now their allotment is on a poundage basis.

ECONOMIC INCENTIVES FOR POLLUTION CONTROL

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend my remarks, and to include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing a bill today to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to encourage the construction of treatment works to control water and air pollution by permitting the deduction of expenditures for the construction, erection, installation, or acquisition of such treatment works. May I say this is not a new idea. Similar bills have been introduced in Congress since 1947. In addition, a number of States have recently moved forward and adopted measures to ease State and local taxes in order to encourage good pollution control practices by industry.

The matter of dirty air and dirty water can no longer be ignored. We have finally come to recognize that this is one of the greatest problems facing our country today. Some progress is being made in this area, but if we are to clean up our air and water a large part of the job must be done by private industry. We cannot simply point the finger at private industry and say, "You are causing much of the pollution—do something about it." We must recognize frankly that the purchase and installation of equipment to control pollution is a big expense. Control costs money. At the 1962 National Conference on Air Pollution it was pointed out that the cost of air pollution control equipment is approximately 25 percent of the cost of the basic production equipment.

Unlike many capital outlays that ultimately produce new profits, these costs basically serve the health and safety of the public and return nothing to the investors. Therefore, it is entirely appropriate that there be some public sharing with private industry of the economic impact of these expenditures. Our tax laws already provide economic incentives in related areas. For example, farmers may deduct expenditures to purchase or acquire fertilizer, lime, ground limestone, marl, or other materials to enrich, fertilize, or condition land used in farming. It would seem that it is time we give equal tax treatment to the quality of the air and water which sustain our lives as we do the quality of farm soils or mineral deposits.

We are investing millions of dollars to help our cities construct needed municipal waste treatment facilities. We should now invest some money through our tax structure to help and encourage industry—especially the small, marginal producer—to install pollution control equipment in their plants. It is a good investment to help make and keep America beautiful and to help protect the health and safety of our people.

It is my hope that the Committee on Ways and Means will give this legislation early and favorable consideration.

COMMISSION ON NOXIOUS AND OBSCENE MATTERS AND MATERIALS

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend my remarks, and to include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill to create a Commission to be known as the Commission on Noxious and Obscene Matters to curb the flow of obscene books, pictures, and other materials.

Congress should take action this session so we can really begin a thorough study of the traffic in pornographic and salacious literature and other matters, and devise means of putting the merchants of smut out of business. Because of the numerous court decisions in this area, the problem is far more complicated than it appears. The Commission which would be set up would be composed of experts and they would be charged with the responsibility of drafting model laws for Federal, State, city, and county governments. An information program to alert teachers, parents, and others to the dangers of obscene literature and the means of combating it would be outlined also.

Those of us who have long been concerned realize what problems are involved in this fight. The Post Office Department, except in hard core cases, is often helpless in trying to stop the traffic. Police are hampered and courts are handcuffed in prosecuting those who originate or sell salacious books, pictures, etc., because of the faultiness of legal definitions. In fact, the public information programs on this subject have been lacking because of shaky guidelines. Many hesitate to raise a clamor for fear of being accused of censorship. It is for these two reasons—the lack of meaningful definitions and the inherent dangers of censorship—that a commission is needed to give a thorough study to this problem.

It is my hope that the Committee on Education and Labor will report this legislation promptly as it will be the long, first step in wiping out a national evil. J. Edgar Hoover has said:

> The circulation of periodicals containing salacious materials plays an important part in the development of crime among the youth of our country.

CONGRESSMAN HORTON COMMENTS ON SECOND SESSION

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend my remarks, and to include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, we gather to convene the 2d session of the 89th Congress and look forward to fulfilling our legislative responsibilities to the American people.

To my colleagues in the House of Representatives and to our distinguished Speaker, may I say how pleased and proud I am on this occasion to once again join with you and embark on the mission of preserving and protecting our democracy.

The eyes of the country and the world are on us today. We are meeting under trying world circumstances.

Clearly, Vietnam is the No. 1 question before the Nation. It will be the No. 1 question before Congress this year.

The adjournment period gave all of us in Congress the opportunity to spend time with the people we represent and to gage their thinking. The men and women of Rochester, Monroe, and Wayne County made plain to me that they are very concerned about the war in Vietnam. Generally they support our position, but want to know more about our policy.

With more American lives being lost every day, with the continuation of gloomy reports from Vietnam, and with the increasing cost of this war, I intend to do all I can in this Congress to open up the Vietnam question for full view. Only then, can Congress and the country best make the decisions that will have to come this year.

With Congress now back in session, legislative proposals are also the center of attention. Some of them are carryovers from the first session, others are new, having gone in the House hopper at the start of today's session.

I am introducing a number of bills and resolutions for consideration this year. As this second session convened, I submitted quite a few and others, now in preparation, will be offered in the near future.

Each of these measures I am sponsoring will be detailed for the information of the people I represent and my colleagues as the work of Congress progresses. However, I would like to list a few new proposals and some of the benefits they would bring.

Before noting the legislation, I think it is important to point out that many of these items resulted from meetings with constituents during the adjournment period and evaluating problems that need legislative remedy.

Of special interest to consumers are two bills I am introducing, one to set tire safety standards and the other to limit to nonlethal levels the total number of children's aspirin that can be packaged together. Both bills, I hope, can overcome present hazards to public health and safety.

In the area of small business, where I have particular concern because of my service on the Small Business Committee, I am proposing new tax aids, credit guarantees, and loan programs.

For veterans, new Horton bills will include correction of the pension reductions which have been suffered as the result of increased social security benefits—increases which do not offset the pension losses—and PX privileges for veterans at least 50-percent disabled.

Amendments to the law regulating the National Labor Relations Board are among the proposals I plan in order to assure the original intent of political independence for this panel.

Affecting foreign commerce will be my bills to control the export of walnut logs, which are in very short domestic supply, to maintain price stability and new protections for American business against the illegal practices of countries that attempt to sell in our country at prices below the level of their own nation. This latter practice, known as dumping, has been very injurious to certain segments of our economy.

Tax legislation will continue to have my legislative attention. I am working on measures to assist the States in meeting their revenue needs and to more equitably treat the income of widows and widowers.

Other proposals planned for introduction concern a lowering of postal rates for photographic materials, fairer import duties for religious missionaries and protection for agricultural cooperatives.

TWO AMERICANS SECRETLY WORKING ON EGYPTIAN ROCKET PROGRAM

Mr. HALPERN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend my remarks, and to include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. HALPERN. Mr. Speaker, the New York Times today carried a front page report to the effect that two Americans are secretly working on the Egyptian rocket program, in an effort to assist the United Arab Republic in developing medium range rockets, for military purposes. Such activity is clearly contrary to the U.S. policy of opposing an arms escalation in the Middle East, and I believe it calls for a thorough investigation by the Department of State and a full disclosure to the public. I have today, written to the Secretary of State requesting such an investigation and a public report.

In addition, there is a distinct possibility that the two Americans involved may be former Federal employees who, in the course of their work, may be marketing their Nation's secrets for private gain, in violation of Federal law. I have therefore also requested that the Attorney General look into this matter to ascertain if such violations are taking place.

I think it is deplorable for American citizens to thwart the will of their Government by taking it upon themselves to upset the tenuous arms balance that exists in the Middle East. I cannot understand how an American can justify working on a project such as this, particularly after our own Government reportedly blocked the shipment of parts and materials which Nasser wanted to use on the project. I firmly believe that a full investigation and disclosure are necessary, so that we in the Congress may take appropriate legislative action to insure that these abuses do not recur.

REPRESENTATIVE ADAIR INTRODUCES BILL AUTHORIZING PROGRAM OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING FOR VETERANS OF MILITARY SERVICE SINCE JANUARY 31, 1955

Mr. ADAIR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend my remarks, and to include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. ADAIR. Mr. Speaker, the continuing escalation of our combat involvement in Vietnam and the increasing scope of the military draft calls have produced a side effect which has not yet been recognized by the administration. I am referring, of course, to the disruption of the lives of thousands of young Americans serving our Nation in faraway corners of the earth. The educational and career plans of these young men are being interrupted and deferred indefinitely—forever in some cases—while they satisfy their military obligations.

In an effort to assist these young people in attaining the educational and vocational status to which they might normally have aspired and obtained had they not served their country, I am today introducing a bill authorizing a program of education and training for veterans of military service since January 31, 1955.

Members of Congress, representatives of major veterans organizations, labor unions, school, and educational associations and servicemen themselves, particularly those now serving in Vietnam, have expressed support for legislation of this kind. Despite this impressive list of supporters, the Johnson administration has failed to sanction educational benefits for veterans of current service. In fact, just last September, a spokesman for the administration advised our committee that enactment of legislation of this nature would be inconsistent with the administration's objectives.

I submit, Mr. Speaker, that this legislation is as necessary today as it was during the Korean conflict when the Congress enacted a similar program for the young men and women who served during that period. Each day more of our youth are committed to combat in Vietnam. Enlistments and tours of duty are frequently extended. The uncertainties of military service are the same today as they were during the Korean conflict.

It has been said that the enactment of this program would be too costly. Even the Veterans' Administration, while opposing the extension of educational benefits tc current servicemen, applauds the beneficial results to the Government of the World War II and Korean conflict educational programs. In a recent release entitled "The GI Bill Paid Off" the Deputy Administrator of the Veterans' Administration estimates a $20-billion return to the Federal Government in additional income taxes alone on the $19 billion invested in the World War II educational program. There is every reason to believe that a similar program today would be equally productive of results.

It has also been said that the mounting costs of waging war in Vietnam require a slowdown in domestic spending with no costly new programs being adopted. I subscribe to this philosophy. For those who would use this philosophy, however, as an excuse to oppose this type of benefit, let me emphasize and underscore the fact that the cost of an education and training program for the serviceman of today must be viewed as one of the necessary costs of war. Preparing the serviceman returning from war to take his place in our civilian economy is as essential to our national interests as was the task of preparing him for military duties through basic training.

If we can provide billions of dollars to educate various segments of our society, we can afford no less for the youth who is risking his life to preserve our way of life. I sincerely pray that the President will recant his administration's opposition to educational benefits for the returning serviceman and lend the influence of his office to the immediate enactment and approval of such legislation.

A brief analysis of significant provisions of my bill follows:

PROVISIONS OF VETERANS' EDUCATION BILL INTRODUCED BY HON. E. ROSS ADAIR, JANUARY 10, 1966

This bill, entitled the "Veterans Educational Assistance Act of 1966", will provide a program of education and training for veterans of current service.

Service requirements: At least 6 months military service between February 1. 1955, and the date of termination of compulsory military service.

Duration of education or training: Education or training time shall be earned at the rate of 1½ days of education for each day of military service during the specified period. The period of education or training to which an eligible veteran shall be entitled shall not exceed 36 months.

Time limitations: Education or training must be initiated within 3 years after the veteran's discharge or release from active duty or 3 years from date of enactment, whichever is later. Veterans who have been unable to initiate programs of study within 3 years of separation because of the nature of their discharge shall be permitted to initiate a program of education or training within 3 years after the nature of the discharge was corrected or changed to make him eligible.

Expiration of education and training: No education or training shall be afforded an eligible veteran beyond 8 years from discharge from active duty or 8 years from enactment of this law, whichever is later. The entire program of education and training shall terminate 8 years after the date of termination of compulsory military service.

Payments to veterans: Each eligible veteran pursuing a program of education or training shall receive an education and training allowance to meet in part the expenses of his subsistence, tuition, fees, supplies, books, and equipment. The following allowances are payable.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION TRAINING

Full time, 14 semester hours: $130 monthly, no dependents; $160 monthly, one dependent; $190 monthly, two or more dependents.

Three-quarters time: $95 monthly, no dependents; $120 monthly, one dependent; $140 monthly, two or more dependents.

Half time: $60 monthly, no dependents; $75 monthly, one dependent; $90 monthly, two or more dependents.

Less than half-time: Allowance computed at the rate of the established charges or $130 per month for full-time course, whichever is the lesser.

Institutional and on-the-job training: $105 monthly, no dependents; $180 monthly, one dependent; $150 monthly, two or more dependents.

Apprenticeship or on-the-job training: $80 monthly, no dependents; $100 monthly, one dependent; $125 monthly, two or more dependents.

Institutional on-farm training: $110 monthly, no dependents; $130 monthly, one dependent; $150 monthly, two or more dependents.

Miscellaneous provisions: Educational institutions which qualify to participate in this program include public or private elementary school, secondary school, vocational school, correspondence school, business school, junior college, teachers college, college, normal school, professional school, university, scientific or technical institution or other institutions furnishing education for adults.

SENATOR LEVERETT SALTONSTALL OF MASSACHUSETTS

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend my remarks, and to include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, I rise on this 1st day of the 2d session of the 89th Congress to offer a word or two in recognition of one of our most distinguished colleagues in the other body. I feel it is especially fitting that we dwell for a moment today on both the man and the career that is LEVERETT SALTONSTALL; because today marks the opening of the last session of the U.S. Congress in which we shall be honored by his contributions to our deliberations.

There is an unreal quality about the fact that LEVERETT SALTONSTALL has decided it is time to step out of public life. To many of us who have come to the Congress within the last 20 years, the name SALTONSTALL has always been synonymous with the Senate as well as with the great Commonwealth of Massachusetts. He is the savant to which virtually all of us in both bodies have had occasion to turn at one time or another for guidance, for wise counsel, for reasoned judgments. Certainly for the Massachusetts delegation, and I believe I speak for all who are honored to serve the great Commonwealth, both Democrat and Republican, "LEV" SALTONSTALL has been both friend and leader, both colleague and counselor.

Senator SALTONSTALL's career has been unique in this day and age. And in its singularity, it has set a high example for anyone in public service, now and for all time to come.

His record is not marked with blazing innovation. He is not a fiery frontiersman, thrusting forward with a crusader's sword in one hand and the head of his enemy in the other. He is not a man of bombast or flamboyance; he has left sensationalism and false bravado to those who have not yet plumbed the depths of their own character in search of the honest bedrock upon which LEV SALTONSTALL has always stood.

And yet he is a progressive, he is a man totally committed to improving the lot of those he serves. He is also a moderate in that he is able to always to perceive the middle ground, able always to temper enthusiasm for one cause with consideration for another, perhaps conflicting, point of view. He has never shaken his New Englander's concern for fiscal integrity. And yet he has tempered this with the realistic knowledge that true progress can often be a costly proposition.

For us in Massachusetts, and again I claim the privilege of speaking for all my fellow citizens, Senator SALTONSTALL has been a source of quiet but ever constant pride. His manner, his immense dignity, his unwavering integrity, his unhesitating commitment to the principle that his first allegiance and responsibility lay with the people; these are the hallmarks of Senator SALTONSTALL's nearly half century of public service.

In many ways, he is a throwback to his own ancestral forebears, which include both Presidents Adams and a succeeding roster of Massachusetts leaders too long to list here. He is an individual who has stubbornly refused to give in to the headlong rush for headlines, to the helter-skelter pace of an age in which, far too often, the ability to spend unlimited sums of money has come to be the accepted standard of statesmanship. And yet he has been singled out; he has been chosen to represent modern people with modern problems.

He is a moderate in politics. As such, his contributions to the Republican Party are beyond value. He is again the rock to which all segments of our honored party have been able to turn for wise arbitration of our internal debates, and for leadership in our contentions with the opposition. Here again, it has not been a mailed fist or a slashing sword that has led the way, but rather a quiet and powerful reaffirmation of the commitment we all must make toward the public interest. He has led by example and deed, rather than by empty oratory or a blank check.

Senator SALTONSTALL first entered public service some 45 years ago as alderman in his hometown of Newton, Mass. Over the years he has risen to serve 14 years in the Massachusetts Legislature; and 8 of those years as speaker of the house. He went on to become Governor of the Commonwealth, and is the only man ever to be chosen by the people for three terms in that high office. Indeed, he is the only man in the country to serve three terms as Governor in the 20th century.

He might have held that high office longer had he not come to the U.S. Senate in 1945 where, from that time to this, he has served both his beloved home State and his country.

It is a unique career in politics; one which we might all well envy. And it has been achieved without the glittering rhetoric and explosive dash that has come to be the hallmark of modern-day politicians.

LEVERETT SALTONSTALL is symbolic of all that New England represents in the minds of historians and nostalgic native sons. He has been called the last of the Brahmins by many of his latter-day biographers. And, while he certainly embodies the intellectual and social cultivation associated with that class, he has lacked utterly the snobbish aloofness and superior affectations.

In a sense, he has been a Renaissance Brahmin, preserving the traditions of one of New England's oldest and most respected names, and yet paying heed also to the needs of today's complex and dynamic society in which the elite are blended with the ordinary, in which the aristocracy and the hoi polloi serve and are served alike by one another.

He has compiled a lifetime career in public service of the highest order. And yet, he has preserved a wholesome and viable private life as well. He has found the elusive pathway which so few of us seem to find in which we are able to serve in both camps without sacrificing the greater needs and responsibilities of either. He has set an example for living, in both his public and private life, which should command the attention and following of all men.

Speaking for myself, I deem it a high honor and a singular distinction to have been able to serve the citizens of Massachusetts and of the United States alongside LEVERETT SALTONSTALL. I am proud to share his party affiliation. I am deeply flattered that he has seen fit to mention me, along with the other distinguished gentlemen from my State, as a possible successor to his seat in the other body. And while it is a worthy aspiration to occupy that seat, it will never be possible to fill it as it has been filled for the last 21 years.

Thank you.

WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE?

Mr. HUTCHINSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from California [Mr. YOUNGER] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. YOUNGER. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Richard G. Capen, Jr., director of public affairs of the Copley Newspapers at La Jolla, Calif., has made a number of talks on the subject "Where Do We Go From Here?" Excerpts from this series of talks follow, and I think the readers of the RECORD will find these talks very provocative, because they clearly outline the challenge to the United States and to the Congress:

WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE?

(By Richard G. Capen, Jr.)

Despite today's atmosphere of prosperity, there is an uneasiness across the Nation. War in Vietnam, crime in the streets, and the growing power of the Federal Government are not encouraging a sense of stability as we look to the future.

It used to be that when a person wanted something, he worked to earn it. Today he stages a riot, insisting that it be given at someone else's expense. It used to take a lifetime of plain hard work and scrimping to provide a family with a little surplus and sense of security. Today mobs of demonstrators demand that they be given it, out of our earnings and with no effort on their part.

So-called minority groups seem to think the world owes them a comfortable living. They forget that society's obligation is to guarantee opportunity, not handouts.

Because the American way of life has been attacked from within, some have begun to wonder whether there really is anything distinct about our country. America's greatest hope and its greatest opportunity rests in rediscovering the limitless power of the individual. In short, we need a rebirth of Americanism and personal responsibility.

Because of the increasing trend to substitute Government and money for individual responsibility, some have tended to accept our greatest promise as being the continuing growth of government. The Great Society was not born in the 1960's. The concept of improving our standard of living has existed in America for more than 200 years.

Our Founding Fathers were concerned with freedom. They wanted a society in which individual liberty was paramount. Their objective was to have the people control Government, with the migration to this land reflecting a rejection of the notion that the state could be author of utopia.

It cannot honestly be said that we are moving closer to protection of individual rights with the continued mushrooming of the Federal Government.

The current list of Federal efforts is nearly endless—medicare, antipoverty programs, regional, medical centers, job corps, aid to Appalachia, minimum wage increases, packaging and labeling legislation, 35-hour weeks, double pay for overtime, and urban renewal, to name a few. Congress is writing into law the concept that every American is entitled, through Government help, to a job, a reasonably good living, comfortable housing, medicare, Federal college scholarships, a beautiful neighborhood, pollution-free air and water, urban renewal and job retraining.

In the next year, each of us will contribute $413 to help pay someone else's rent and bulldoze his decaying neighborhood. We'll put up another $100 toward road construction projects through Appalachia. And, to finance farm surpluses, we will pay $236.

With these costly programs has come a concurrent increase in the size of Government. Today, $1 out of every $5, and one job out of every eight, flow from the Federal Government. In 30 out of 50 States, the Federal Government has more civilian employees on its payroll than the State government. Uncle Sam spends some $6 billion a year for its own required paperwork, including about 1 billion reports a year, or 5 for every citizen.

It has been estimated that more than 2,400 Federal departments, bureaus, agencies and commissions issue guidelines regulating our national economy.

The recently passed medicare program may jeopardize the entire social security system. It is certain to impose unmanageable burdens on hospitals. Few realize the impact of these increased taxes over an average working career. If a 21-year-old employee were to deposit his and his employer's social security payments in a 4-percent savings account until retirement, he would have $81,000 in that account at the age of 65.

Another example of growing Federal power is the Housing and Urban Affairs Department, recently authorized to coordinate all urban and housing problems. Because only 14 out of the 40 or more Federal programs to aid such problems come under the Department's jurisdiction, another layer of bureaucracy has been created, causing costly confusion by overlapping responsibility.

In the 15-year life of Federal urban renewal, fewer than 100,000 homes have been provided on subsidy-cleared land. Meanwhile, our enterprising private housing industry has built nearly 22 million homes.

The Federal Government is rapidly becoming the dominant voice in education, spending more than $6 billion per year. With such subsidies, it is only logical that Washington will insist upon a considerable amount of control.

It would seem that some of the best ideas and programs in education have not been the gift of government, but have come from the individual efforts of our educators and interested professional groups. Many professors are appalled at the number of youngsters overloading the college campuses without any intellectual basis for being there.

If the fetish of college for everybody is accepted as national policy, we should ask where our responsibility ends for educating those who look upon college as just a means of postponing work.

It is estimated that more than $20 billion is being spent for the multitude of efforts covered under the anti-poverty program and we hear more and more about the project's growing chaos, bureaucratic bungling, waste, and extravagance. Poverty has been defined to suit political expediency. We have been told that one-fourth of our citizens still live in poverty. No doubt some do. But if we applied the same yardstick to England, three-fourths of the British would be classified as "poor."

Congress has all but eliminated the power of Governors to object to anything Federal poverty-war planners wish to do within the States. One out of every nineteen Job Corps staffers makes over $19,000 a year. While a patriotic young American GI earns $78 a month fighting in Vietnam, a high school dropout is paid $200 in a Job Corps center. It is estimated that it costs the Federal Government $6,000 annually to provide one Job Corps position. For that price, we could send such young men to the finest colleges in the country. The Post Office Department recently confirmed that nearly half of its 8,700 Job Corps workers were recommended by Congressmen and Senators, indicating political overtones in the selection process.

We tend to forget the record of private industry which has fought its own war on poverty by providing 6 million new jobs in the past 5 years. At some point we must ask ourselves whether there is to be a limit to such massive welfare spending programs. Do we have a moral obligation to subsidize a man who would rather take relief than work? Must we support, without limit, families that refuse to abide by even minimal standards of behavior?

Perhaps the handout philosophy is getting out of bounds, only to encourage the corruption of the charity and ethics.

The most serious—and tragic—domestic problem of our time is the general disrespect for law, sometimes encouraged under the banner of civil rights. The theory of obeying only those laws which a person likes is a dangerous doctrine in a civilized society. While it is ironic that the recent violence has come in the wake of the most sweeping civil rights laws in the Nation's history, it is perhaps understandable.

Too many believe that morality can be legislated. Too many believe that racial problems can be settled in the streets. Too many expect, from someone else, that which they must earn for themselves.

Equitable civil rights must ultimately be achieved in the hearts of men, through responsible citizenship, and proven accomplishment. This Nation was built by immigrants—yes, minority groups—who struggled for opportunity and who scorned the false idea of "something for nothing."

Over the past 200 years, this Nation has grown into the most powerful country in the world—through character, integrity, and self-reliance. Our American heritage is built upon individual risks, a few failures, and a great many resulting successes. Are we prepared to substitute the Federal Government paternalism for our own individual rights and responsibilities?

While the trends may be discouraging, there are, I believe, practical ways in which we can rebuild individual integrity. As a beginning, the younger generation must be prepared to understand, and defend, the American way of life.

Our population is growing at a phenomenal rate. A new power group is emerging. It is very young, affluent, used to great job security, and highly educated. The changes ahead are almost beyond belief.

The average age of our citizens will drop from 33 to 25 by 1968. By 1970 ours will be the youngest country in the free world with 50 percent of our population under 26 years of age. The center of political gravity will soon lie with a generation that knows the depression, and even World War II, only out of history books.

More than 80 percent of the population increase in the next 10 years will be among persons under age 35. More than 12 percent of our population today was not alive at the time of the inauguration of the late John F. Kennedy as President.

In short, an entire new generation must be educated. They must fully understand and appreciate the heritage and principles which have made our country great. They must understand the values of free enterprise, those principles which have made our Nation the wealthiest and most productive in all recorded history. The task will not be easy, if recent surveys of high school and college students are any indication.

Such polls have revealed that 84 percent of our young people do not think patriotism is important. Some 56 percent voted for Government regulation of business. Nearly half would do away with freedom of the press, 62 percent said that Government has the responsibility to provide jobs, and 43 percent guessed that the average net profit for industry, after taxes, was between 10 and 25 percent. More than 61 percent did not believe there was a need for profit at all.

This new group, upon whom the Nation's future rests, must be reached. They include the community leaders of tomorrow. Above all, they will have the voting power and they must understand the true impact of their decisions.

The business and professional communities have a great stake in this challenge. They must be prepared to defend the economic principles of our system, as a persuasive argument against those who would substitute government authority for personal responsibility. Too often, the public is told about business by professors, politicians, and labor leaders, but seldom by those who know the most about it—businessmen themselves.

Each responsible citizen must be prepared to support effective local law enforcement. We must challenge public apathy and acceptance of deliberate violations of the law in the name of so-called civil rights. Such attitudes turn demonstrations into violent riots and free speech movements into filthy speech tirades.

We must support the administration's position of firmness in southeast Asia. However, at some point we must decide which war will have top priority—that against communism or that to conquer domestic "poverty." Can we afford to pour billions into both efforts indefinitely?

It is no secret that organized labor has moved its efforts from the bargaining table to the halls of legislatures to achieve its ends. Labor has used government as a source of power to win economic and other aims.

Over the past three decades, government has reshaped union-management relationships, steadily adding weight to the side of labor. The pendulum must be swung in the other direction. Some restraints on union power are overdue and industry must speak out forcefully on such issues, in the interest of labor as well as business.

The traditional two-party system of our country has provided the strength of our constitutional system. Efforts must be redoubled to enhance the balance between political powers so that Congress is something more than a "White House east."

The business and professional communities should increase their support of individual candidates and parties, both in time and money. We must encourage young people to seek politics as a profession. This includes giving dignity and adequate compensation to those in office.

If the States are to assume a more forceful role in our Federal system, long range master plans should be developed for each State. Tax structures should be revised. State legislatures must assume a more aggressive role in solving problems which will otherwise be delegated, by default, to Washington. Today there are some 125 separate programs of Federal aid to States and localities. Such grants have tripled in the past decade.

There should be more pay-as-you-go financing of capital expenditures on the State level. Underwriting such projects, through bond issues, can cost up to 50 percent more with added interest payments.

Recognizing that college enrollment will increase 50 percent in the next 5 years, consideration should be given to tuition charges at State colleges and universities to defray the mounting costs for education. Perhaps then more young people would appreciate the privilege of education.

In summary, it is up to every citizen to speak out for individual freedom of choice, personal responsibility and sound fiscal policies. They have always been our greatest source of strength. And they are our best hope for the future.

Free enterprise is dependent on freemen. It is not enough for business to maintain a defense against those forces which threaten free enterprise. Businessmen must aggressively assert their roles as leaders of moral and cultural development. They must join with other community leaders to restore man's pride in achieving excellence in his work.

We should be positive in selling the benefits of our way of life as effective arguments against those who would belittle our success. For our Nation to be equal to Russia's economy we would have to abandon three-fifths of our steel capacity and rip up 14 of every 15 miles of our paved highways.

Two out of every three miles of our railroads and 7 out of every 10 of our homes would have to be destroyed. We would have to junk 19 out of every 20 of our cars and trucks and slash our paychecks by three-fourths.

Does this comparison make us a second-rate nation?

Ever-accelerating change has produced unlimited opportunities for the future. The pace of this change is dramatized when recorded history is condensed down to 50 years.

On that abbreviated scale, man stopped living in caves 10 years ago. Five years ago picture writing was started. Two years ago Christianity came into being.

Just 5 months ago, the printing press was invented and 10 days ago electricity discovered. Yesterday, the Wright brothers flew their first plane, television was discovered this morning, and jets came into being 10 minutes ago.

Are we prepared for the next 10 seconds of time on this condensed scale of mankind?

There have been 25 civilizations before ours and all have been destroyed—not from without but from within. If our American way of life vanishes, it will not be because of communism. It will be because of our own apathy, our own unwillingness to assume the individual obligations to society.

The challenge is ours but—where do we go from here?

THE POLISH GOVERNMENT IN EXILE

Mr. HUTCHINSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DERWINSKI] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, the truly legitimate voices on behalf of the oppressed people of Poland are heard throughout the free world rather than by any spokesmen of the Soviet-imposed government in Warsaw. The Polish Government in exile maintains its activities in London, and in my opinion, far more accurately represents the aspirations of the Polish people than does the Warsaw regime.

His Excellency August Zaleski, President of the Republic of Poland, addressed members of the Polish Government in exile, the Council of the Republic of Poland, and representatives of Polish organizations and of the Polish community in Great Britain on January 2, 1966, as follows:

This year, Poland begins the second millennium of her chronicled history. Looking back at the last thousand years, this past cannot but fill every Pole with pride. We Poles assuredly made some mistakes during these 10 centuries: we would not be human if it were otherwise. But many were the great things we accomplished, and manifold the invaluable services we rendered to mankind.

Relatively soon after joining Christendom, Poland became its outer rampart: suffice it to mention the battle of Lignica (1241) against the Mongolian onslaught on Europe, the relief of Vienna (1683), and the Russo-Communist attack repulsed at the battle of Warsaw in 1920. In other domains, the Poles also did much for Western civilization with which they were linked by acceptance of the Christian faith from Rome. Very numerous are the saints, men of learning, poets, writers, musicians, and other representatives of the arts whom the Polish nation gave to the world.

It did much to establish liberty, the ideals of which were definitely encoded in the Polish Constitution of the 3d of May 1791—an act lauded by many beyond Poland's frontiers as combining in exemplary form guarantees of liberty with a strong administration of state. It can be stated without hesitation that this fostering of the idea of liberty by the Poles was one of the reasons behind the conspiracy for the dismemberment of Poland by her three autocratic neighbors.

The loss of independence did not, however, hold up the struggle of the Poles for liberty and their labors for the development of civilization. This struggle was thenceforth an armed one. It is no exaggeration to affirm that Poles fought wherever the fight for freedom raged, in Europe just as in America.

Very soon after the partitions of their country, the Poles linked their fortunes with France, then in the glory of her fight for liberty after the great revolution. The formation of the Duchy of Warsaw restored transient independence to a part of Poland. But Poland's freedom again ended after Napoleon's downfall: the Congress of Vienna effected a fourth partition of Poland and masked its decision by imparting to Russian-occupied Poland the form of a quasi-independent state under the style of the Kingdom of Poland.

With the object of perpetuating the order of things it had imposed upon Europe, the Congress of Vienna set up an association of great powers known as the Concert of Europe which was jointly to uphold this system and maintain peace. With the passage of time, however, the individual aspirations of the various powers proved more powerful than international obligations. Local wars began to break out between them, such as the Austro-Prussian War and the Franco-Prussian War. Realizing the impossibility of maintaining peace under the principles of collective action, the great powers had recourse to the theory of the balance of power. It was expected that by the conclusion of appropriate alliances, it would be possible so to balance the power of the various groups that nobody would dare launch a war. But, it soon transpired that, with human fallibility, people wrongly appraised not only the strength of others but also their own.

In the outcome, the first World War broke out in 1914 and, as it happened, all three of the powers who had participated in the partitions of Poland were simultaneously defeated. This enabled the United States, then making her first appearance on the international arena as a great power, to give the war the character of one for the freedom of nations.

As a result, not only Poland—who resumed the fight for independence immediately hostilities began—but also other nations, such as Czechoslovakia, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, and Finland became independent states. However, barely 15 years after total defeat in the First World War, the Germans began to revert to their imperialistic ambitions. Poland called for action against the revival of German imperialism, even to the extent of a preventive war, but her summons passed unheeded. It was only after the seizure of Austria and the fall of Czechoslovakia that the Western Powers perceived this resurrected German imperialism might become dangerous likewise for them. The illusion was harbored that, with the help of Communist Russia, then Fascist Germany might be restrained from recourse to war. It was only after a Russo-German agreement for a fresh partition of Poland was concluded on the initiative of Moscow that Europe at length realized that a danger which menaced the freedom of the whole world had arisen.

It resulted in the Second World War. Its course is well known. America was again obliged to help western Europe endangered by German imperialism. But this time, Germany's unexpected attack upon the Soviet Union made the latter—despite her will—an ally of the Western Powers and a participant in the victory over Germany. Although it was Russia's attitude as Germany's ally in 1939 which led to the outbreak of the war; although Russia behaved during the war as barbarously as the Germans—America and Great Britain abandoned the ideals of the freedom of nations and reverted to the idea of a concert of great powers which was now to dominate not only Europe but even the world. It was with this aim that the Teheran, Yalta, and Potsdam agreements were concluded.

Yet, once again, these hopes proved illusory. The 100-million Europeans given over to her subjection did not satisfy Russia's insatiable imperialism. She occupied part of Germany and, hoping for further conquests, blocked the signing of a peace treaty and launched the cold war. The idea of a concert of great powers has now again been abandoned and the principle of a balance of power restored to favor, regardless of the fact that more than one effort had been made to establish world peace from a position of strength and that this always ended in disasters which sometimes brought about the irretrievable destruction of certain great powers.

It is to be feared that once again a similar great catastrophe may overwhelm mankind if the excessively self-confident powers—particularly now there are weapons whose use could endanger the existence of all humanity—do not realize that world policy should be based on the principles of liberty and justice, not on force.

The whole Polish nation is now carrying on the struggle for these ideals of liberty and justice. The Poles are conducting it under exceedingly difficult conditions: under a government imposed upon them by Russia and handicapped by a very adverse economic situation evoked not only by the defective system of an alien Communist creed, but also by Russia's onerous exploitation of Poland. Withal, the Poles have to fight for the most elementary attributes of liberty, such as freedom of conscience, freedom of speech, and personal freedom. History brings assurance that the Polish nation will strive for the triumph of the ideals of liberty, in the name of the Almighty, until victory is attained. I wish this triumph not only to Poland but likewise to all mankind.

Mr. Speaker, certainly as we commence a very vital year in the history of the U.S. Congress we must not be blind to our obligation to persistently work toward the goal of providing true and lasting freedom to all peoples. There will not be lasting peace, and freedom-loving people will continue to suffer as long as world Communist conspiracy continues its activities. It is my hope that the people of Poland and the other captive peoples of communism will find in this coming year progressive developments leading toward restoration of freedom.

PROGRESS AND EXPANSION OF THE FOOD FOR PEACE PROGRAM

Mr. HUTCHINSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HARVEY] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. HARVEY of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, as one of the coauthors of Public Law 480 back in the 83d Congress I have watched with a great deal of pride the progress and expansion of the food for peace program, as it is more commonly known.

Since this program necessarily expires this year, it seems appropriate today, the first day of the session, to discuss some of the merits of this worthwhile program.

As the ranking Republican on the Foreign Agriculture Operations Subcommittee, I would like to commend the Republican Task Force on Agriculture, headed by Congressman ODIN LANGEN, of Minnesota, for the splendid service this committee performed this past fall in bringing to the attention of the American people the need for the establishment of a U.S. World Food Study Commission to plan the future U.S. role in the approaching world food crisis.

As one case in point, the President recently approved a $50 million loan to India to buy U.S. fertilizer at the time he ordered the speedy delivery of 45 million bushels of wheat to relieve the famine there. Agriculture Department officials predict, however, that the real impact of this famine in India will occur in May.

All over the world there are incidents pointing to the need for the continuation of this program. For instance, South Vietnam is now importing as much rice as it used to export, and we now find Japan becoming a larger importer of both rice and wheat as its prosperity permits more livestock output.

A recent article that I read concerning this subject referred to a statement by Louis M. Thompson, associate dean of agriculture at Iowa State University. He pointed out that to meet world food needs 10 years from now there will be 700 million more people to feed. During the closing days of the first session I introduced House Joint Resolution 699 which calls for the establishment of a U.S. World Food Study Commission. I hope the Congress in its wisdom will see fit to act favorably on this legislation.

COLIN STAM

Mr. HUTCHINSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. BYRNES] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I and my colleagues on the Ways and Means Committee were saddened to learn of the death of Colin E. Stam who passed away on January 6. Mr. Stam retired in June 1964, after 37 years of service to the Congress. For 27 of these years, he had been Chief of Staff of the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation. Mr. Stam made major contributions to our tax laws beginning with the Revenue Act of 1928, the first major effort toward codification of those laws, to and including the Revenue Act of 1964.

During his 37 years of service to the Congress, Mr. Stam was recognized as a foremost authority in the field of Federal tax law. However, he not only was outstanding for his competency, Mr. Stam also was exemplary for his integrity, impartiality, and objectivity. He was always ready to advise and counsel, not only Members of the Joint Committee and of the Congress, but representatives of legal and professional organizations, business associations, and individual taxpayers beset by tax problems. On his retirement in June, 1964, he left behind a dedicated staff of highly competent experts to carry on in his fine tradition.

Colin Stam truly dedicated his life to the service of his country and the Congress. He placed his duties to the Congress above all else. His passing will be mourned by all who knew him.

LEGISLATION AUTHORIZING THE AWARD OF EXEMPLARY REHABILITATION CERTIFICATES TO CERTAIN DISCHARGED SERVICE PERSONNEL

Mr. HUTCHINSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from California [Mr. BOB WILSON] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. BOB WILSON. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing legislation authorizing the award of exemplary rehabilitative certificates to certain discharged service personnel. My bill would amend chapter 79 of title 10, United States Code, to provide that certain boards established thereunder shall give consideration to satisfactory evidence relating to good character and exemplary conduct in civilian life after discharge or dismissal in determining whether or not to correct certain discharges and dismissals; to authorize the award of an exemplary rehabilitation certificate; and for other purposes.

The net effect of the proposed legislation is that individuals will be given an opportunity to submit evidence of exemplary postservice conduct for a period of 3 years after separation, which, when taken into consideration with all other factors surrounding the original discharge, will entitle them, if recommended by the board, to a certificate which, it is hoped, will be of assistance to them in readjusting to civilian life.

The proposed legislation, as recommended by the committee, will make the following changes in the law:

First. It will require the boards of review, discharges, and dismissals, and the boards for the correction of military, Navy, and Air Force records to operate under uniform procedures established by the Secretary of Defense. That uniformity does not exist today.

Second. It will require the boards to take into consideration the following factors in all cases that are being reviewed by the respective boards:

First. The conditions that prevailed at the time the incident, statement, attitude, or act which led to the original discharge or dismissal.

Second. The age of the individual at the time of the incident, statement, attitude, or act which led to the original discharge or dismissal.

Third. The normal punishment that might have been adjudged had the act or incident been committed in civilian life.

Fourth. The moral turpitude, if any, involved in the incident, statement, attitude, or act which led to the discharge or dismissal.

These will be the minimum criteria for all future reviews.

The boards may establish other criteria. In addition to that, however, all boards will be authorized to award an examplary rehabilitation certificate in those cases where the individual requesting a review of his discharge or dismissal introduces evidence of not less than 3 years of postservice conduct in justification of his request for a review of his discharge or dismissal. The same criteria will be applicable in these cases as in all other cases reviewed by the boards. But under the proposed legislation, the boards will be required to take into consideration, as a factor, postservice conduct indicating that the individual has rehabilitated himself, that his character is good, and that his conduct, activities, and habits since discharge have been exemplary for a period of not less than 3 years following discharge.

It should be noted that this certificate will not be a substitute for the previous discharge. It will be dated as of the date it is issued by the board, and it will not be issued in lieu of the original discharge.

The certificate, if granted by the board, will not entitle an individual to any benefits to which he was not otherwise entitled under the original discharge.

ACTION NEEDED ON TRUTH IN PACKAGING LEGISLATION

Mr. HUTCHINSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New York [Mr. HALPERN] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. HALPERN. Mr. Speaker, on this first day of the new session I would like to mention one important legislative proposal which unhappily has been effectively ignored in the House for too long.

It is my hope that we can move the measure forward in 1966.

I refer to the fair packaging and labeling legislation, formerly termed the truth in packaging bill, designed to protect the consumer against deceptive methods of labeling and packaging. It is a substantive matter which promises to have a profound impact, touching upon the entire buying public; over the years it has attracted considerable controversy.

Last May 6 I had the privilege of appearing before the Senate Commerce Committee in order to express my strong supporting views. Over in the other House they have investigated the matter in great detail; the Senate body, in its deliberations, has compiled comprehensive and, I am convinced, conclusive documentation pointing to the need for correction in this vital area.

The purpose of the bill is to establish minimum fair standards to protect consumers against the advertising and illustration of product content which is deliberately misleading. The Government is required to issue regulations which all manufacturers must obey.

It will be mandatory for the Federal Trade Commission to issue rules which: First, require a statement of net content on front panels or labels of commodities; second, establish standards of prominence for net content statements; third, prohibit addition of misleading qualifying terms, such as "jumbo quart"; fourth, specify certain exceptions; fifth, prohibit statements of price reduction, such as "cents off"; sixth, prohibit package illustrations which misrepresent content.

The measure envisages additional regulations after further study and consultation between the Government, business, and the public.

I have the greatest admiration for the genius of American business, and this legislation is not directed at their manifold methods of selling, honestly, a host of goods to consumers everywhere. We do not want to saddle business with arbitrary restrictions and bureaucratic processes. The provisions of this bill will not inhibit growth and diversification in the food industry. Rather, the effect will be to enhance legitimate consumer choice and instill an intelligent measure of protection against widespread deception and abuse.

I certainly hope and urge that our Commerce Committee come to grips with this important legislation during the new session. In my view it provides essential protections to all consumers, establishing minimum standards of labeling and packaging which are just and practical.

DR. HUGH L. DRYDEN

Mr. HUTCHINSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. RUMSFELD] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. RUMSFELD. Mr. Speaker, with the death of Dr. Hugh L. Dryden, the country lost a veteran of the U.S. space program, a dedicated and brilliant scientist-engineer who quietly gave much of his life to government and to excellence in government. Dr. Dryden was the first and only Deputy Administrator that the National Aeronautics and Space Administration has had since its creation in 1958. As much as any other single man he was a symbol of progress in our space efforts. His broad vision and devotion to the idea that the United States should go forward in the exploration of space was the guidepost for progress in our space program.

Dr. Dryden was highly respected by his colleagues both as an administrator and as a scientist-engineer. He will hold an eminent place when the history of man's accomplishments in space is written. Although the country mourns his passing he will be long remembered for his many contributions to the good of his country.

A REMINDER OF THE SACRIFICES BEING MADE BY OUR MEN IN VIETNAM

Mr. HUTCHINSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. QUILLEN] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, on this 1st day of the 2d session of the 89th Congress, I would like to insert in the RECORD a letter, which vividly reminds us of the sacrifices our men in Vietnam are making for us. This letter, which appeared last month in the Greeneville Sun, one of Tennessee's leading dailies, was written on Thanksgiving Day by Capt. David T. Sites, a Marine Corps aviator, to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Byron D. Sites of Greeneville, Tenn. Captain Sites relates what his life in Vietnam is like and expresses his gratitude for his present duties.

I know that my colleagues and the readers of the RECORD will read this letter with the same overwhelming pride that I did. For we can be justly proud that our Nation has produced such a stanch and loyal defender of freedom as David Sites.

ARE WE THANKFUL ENOUGH?

A few days ago we read a letter from Capt. David T. Sites, a Marine Corps aviator, and son of Mr. and Mrs. Byron D. Sites of Greeneville. The letter was written on Thanksgiving Day from Chu Lai, the base from which many of the Marine strikes against the Vietcong are made. This letter is such a touching reminder of the sacrifices being made by our men in Vietnam in behalf of those of us in this country who take our blessings largely for granted that we are publishing the letter as an editorial. It follows:

THANKSGIVING, *Nov. 25, 1965.*

DEAR FOLKS: As unpleasant as this holiday seems to me now—for this year at any rate—it is probably one that I will remember and appreciate as much as any other. We have had a week of torrential rains which was followed by a nice day yesterday. About sunset yesterday the rains set in again and we have had a steady drizzle all day. Up until the day before yesterday, when we put up a new tent, life has been almost unbearable. Our old tent was full of dry rot and holes and gave very little protection. We didn't have nearly enough buckets or pans to put under all the holes so the floor was awash also. During a couple hours lull we put up a new tent. It is much better, but even it came with 2 gaping holes in the middle. Be that as it may, this tent is far superior and gives adequate protection from the elements. I can put this new tent down as one thing to be thankful for.

I can also be thankful for the marines living out in the holes around this airfield who have the job of keeping me from getting my throat cut. They probably haven't been dry in weeks. Many of them will probably be out in the jungle tonight eating their Thanksgiving turkey out of a C ration can—cold—cold—while I will be eating turkey at our messhall, hot.

I am most thankful that such a thing will not happen in Greeneville, Tenn., or Fort Wayne, or Angola, Ind., or Jacksonville, N.C., or Florida as happened in Hiep Duc (Hep Duc) SVN. This outpost is 35 nautical miles to the northeast of here. I do not know how many times I have routinely escorted helicopters up the peaceful looking little valley, which leads to this town from the rice paddy studded coastal lowlands, to resupply the ARVN troops who were stationed there. When I found out that I would be going to this place again to escort helos I would speak of it as you might speak of going to Bulls Gap or Morristown. A week ago this routine little outpost was overrun by VC. The town chief and other dignitaries and their families were disemboweled and impaled on stakes in the town square.

True, similar incidents occur in the States, but are the product of warped and twisted minds. In this country it is a way of life. No one is safe. Torture, murder, and other indescribable crimes against humanity are the order of the day. I am thankful for the fact that this will not happen in my country.

I am thankful that I can make the preceding statement so emphatically. I can make that statement because I can look about me every day and see why it is true. There are those who I work with that I expect to endure the privations and other discomforts of military life because they have chosen the Marine Corps and the other branches of the service as their way of life; their profession. The vast majority, however, are the people next door, the guy who will live down the block from you next year or service your car or handle your account at Merrill, Lynch. Despite their varied backgrounds, they are able to put up with the horror and terror of war and all its attendant misfortunes and function efficiently; just as if they were back at the corner garage or Merrill, Lynch. They are also able, if it must be, to fight and die here, as long as it may take, until the job is done. This is a characteristic of the American people which has manifested itself from our very beginning and has not died, despite the claims of the sociologists. This is still basically a citizen army which has a belief—for some it is not as clear as for others—and will see it through to the end. For the younger ones, the demonstrators, et al., give the momentary doubts and arouse their anger, but this is in their leisure; this is infrequent. For the older ones, like myself, there is no serious question as to where our duty lies.

I do not delude myself with visions of a world like the one described by the idealistic teacher of the New Testament, but I do believe that I may be instrumental in hastening the arrival of a state of the world which may approach it. I know this because there are so many fine people here working together to achieve this end.

I am thankful that I have a life and a skilled body to offer, or sacrifice if the need be, to our way of life. I am not afraid because I have been there and I know there are many others like me who will see that my loved ones are safe if I am unable to do so myself.

Love,

TOM.

VETERANS' PENSION AMENDMENTS

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. FARNUM] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. FARNUM. Mr. Speaker, I should like to make a brief statement concerning a bill I have introduced to amend the laws relating to pensions for veterans and their survivors.

A number of amendments to liberalize and improve the pension laws were enacted in 1964 under Public Law 88-664. Other deficiencies and injustices in these laws, however, remain in need of correction. The bill I am proposing would make several important corrections in this area of veterans' legislation, particularly with respect to the types of income that are included in applying the income limitations of the pension laws.

The bill provides, first, that the retirement income of a pensioner shall be excluded in computing his income for the purposes of the income limitations of the pension laws. This means that income received from social security, civil service retirement, or a private pension plan could not, as it now may, be used to reduce the amount of a veteran's pension or to completely disqualify him from receiving a pension.

The enactment of this provision would eliminate the possibility of another anomalous situation from arising such as arose last year when the enactment of a cash benefit increase by the Social Security Amendments of 1965 resulted in some 20,000 veterans and veterans' widows having their VA pensions reduced or canceled.

Under existing law, 10 percent of a pensioner's retirement income is disregarded in determining his pension. This makes very little sense and adds complexity to the law. I believe that a total exclusion of such income should be enacted.

The second amendment contained in the bill is intended to add simplicity and uniformity to provisions of the pension laws that are now overly complex and discriminatory. This amendment would allow the entire income of a veteran's spouse to be disregarded in determining his income. Under existing law there are two pension programs in operation. One of these is for those who were on the pension rolls prior to July 1, 1960. The other pension system, established by Public Law 86-211, is for those whose pensions were initiated since that date. Pensioners under the old pension system may elect, if they so wish, to come under the new system. The rules that apply with regard to the income of a spouse are different under the two systems. All of such income is disregarded for those under the old system, while under the new system the law provides for the exclusion of all of the spouse's earned income, or $1,200 of her other income, whichever is the greater. This change in the bill would merely apply the same rule—the one that now applies to those under the old system—to all pensioners. This is not a great change in terms of dollars and cents, but it would improve the law by ridding it of its present confusing provisions.

The third section of the bill would similarly provide uniform treatment for those under the two pension systems. It would eliminate the "net worth" test which applies to pensioners under the new system but not to those under the older system. This test allows the VA to consider the total assets of a pensioner, not merely his income, in determining his eligibility for, or the amount of, his pension. The present "net worth" test should be abolished because it tends to penalize veterans who have had the foresight and initiative to provide some savings or a home for themselves and favors those who have not.

The last section of the bill eliminates a provision of the law that requires a veteran's pension to be reduced while he is a patient in a VA hospital. This is another provision that applies only to those under the new pension system. As with the two changes preceding it, this amendment would merely apply the same rule that now applies under the old pension system to all pensioners.

Mr. Speaker, the veterans' pension rolls are made up predominantly of aged veterans and their widows. Monthly pension payments are small in relation to today's living costs, ranging from $43 to $100 a month for a veteran with no dependents and from $27 to $64 a month for a veteran's widow. These payments are circumscribed by stringent income limitations. The bill I am offering would grant a moderate amount of relief to those in need of pension assistance. I do not think it is too much to ask for them.

THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE TOGUS, MAINE, VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION HOSPITAL AND CENTER

Mr. HUTCHINSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Texas [Mr. TEAGUE] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, this country has always felt that a veteran who has served his country should not be left untended in his time of need. As part of the country's gratitude for the devotion of its servicemen, the Government has established numerous facilities to provide medical care for its veterans.

The first such medical facility was located at Togus, Maine. It was in March of 1866 that this national home opened its doors. Togus, originally a luxury resort, built to draw visitors from Saratoga, N.Y., was bought by the Government and remodeled to provide housing for disabled veterans. On October 6, 1866, the first veterans arrived at Togus.

From that modest beginning, Togus rapidly expanded until in the early 20th century, Togus contained, not only medical and housing facilities, but also a zoo, a theater where Broadway shows were performed by road companies, and even a hotel for visitors who came there.

The Togus Band, which was discontinued in the twenties, gave concerts every day except Monday for the veterans and visitors from the surrounding countryside. This band became famous statewide and even received national recognition for its excellent performances.

In 1930, Togus became a Veterans' Administration facility when the Consolidation Act of that year was passed. A modernization program was begun and many buildings were remodeled and rebuilt. After 1945, Togus became known as a VA center, a hospital with regional office facilities.

The Togus reservation today comprises 1,323 acres with beautifully landscaped lawns, woodland with ponds and streams, recreational areas, and a farm. Togus contains one of the most modern hospitals in the country, staffed by a distinguished personnel who have gained national and international renown in their fields. Togus has become one of the most respected psychiatric hospitals in the East.

The Veterans Affairs Committee and the entire Nation take great pride in the progress that Togus has made since its inception. The committee and the Nation sends its heartiest congratulations to Togus VA Center on its 100th anniversary. We all hope that its progress will go on and that it will continue to stand as a standard of excellence for the entire veterans hospital program.

A GREAT NEWSMAN RETIRES

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. RODINO] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, perhaps no group of men in any business better appreciates the value of the press than those of us in this body. Newspapers are indeed indispensable in our business, not only as a medium for bringing our own views and programs to our constituents, but, more importantly, for bringing all facts of all cases, all sides of all stories, all shades of opinions before all the people, all the time. Newspapers do this, but only because of the quality of the men who write and edit and publish the news.

Ours is a country where the tradition of great newsmen predated our own existence as a country. And from the days of John Peter Zenger, Tom Paine, and Ben Franklin we have had newsmen who have been thorough in their research, courageous in their writing. Doubtless there are many who fit that tradition now. None fits its better than a dear friend of mine, Aaron Benesch, who has just retired after more than 50 years of distinguished service in his career.

A New Year's Day article that appeared in my area in the Newark Star-Ledger, as well as in other Newhouse newspapers across the country, set forth the simple chronology of Aaron's career; and I am pleased to include it with my remarks so that those who may only have known him casually may understand just what experience this man had as a reporter, political writer, city editor, and managing editor, as well as the Washington bureau chief for a major newspaper syndicate.

Aaron's professional competence has been recognized, from the beginning, in the variety of his responsible positions. This you can easily gather from the article. But what most of you cannot know is the story of the man behind the story. Painstaking, but never petty; analytical, but never acrimonious. This was Aaron hunting down his story. He asked a lot of questions: hard-hitting, direct, precise questions without any curves of innuendo. And when he wrote he presumed nothing of his readers. They did not have to dig out a background story from an old paper. Aaron gave them the full story, complete to the minute it went onto the presses. He respected confidences, but never abused the truth. His inherent wisdom and vast experience combined to give him an acute insight into a problem and if one were intelligent enough, an interview or talk with Aaron could give the one being interviewed a much better understanding of the subject matter. But this was for one to gather for himself, Aaron never thrust it unwanted upon him.

Perhaps the best measure of the esteem and affection in which his colleagues hold him was to be seen in the party given in Aaron's honor last Friday night in Washington. Many of us, like myself, could not break away from commitments at home. Many did, a hundred or more coming from all over the country to pay their respects. Those of us who did not sent wires or letters, warm, unpretentious words of genuine feeling for a dear friend. Among these were the senior Senator from Missouri, Mr. SYMINGTON; former Mayor A. P. Kaufmen, of St. Louis; Harry S. Kramer, a prominent attorney from St. Louis; Norman Isaacs, vice president and executive editor of the Louisville Courier and Times; Richard H. Amberg, publisher of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat; Mort Pye, editor of the Newark Star-Ledger; Irving Dilliard, former editor of the St. Louis Post Dispatch; Howard B. Wood, of USIA; FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover and his Assistant Director, C. D. DeLoach; the two Senators from New Jersey, Mr. CASE and Mr. WILLIAMS; the gentlemen from Saddle River, Mr. WIDNALL; the gentleman from Collingwood, Mr. CAHILL; the gentleman from Jersey City, Mr. DANIELS; the gentleman from Bayonne, Mr. GALLAGHER; the gentleman from Paterson, Mr. JOELSEN; the gentleman from West Orange, Mr. MINISH; and the gentleman from Livingston; Mr. KREBS. Perhaps the most memorable of all such testimonials came from a distinguished surgeon from St. Louis, Dr. I. C. Middleman, who, as a young lad, was Aaron's copy boy. And among the friends who were there was Aaron's longtime associate and friend, Duncan Baumann, general manager of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Fortunately, though Aaron will no longer have a regular byline, he will continue to be a regular visitor in our midst, for he and his gracious lady, Eva, will remain in Washington. I look forward to spending many a happy hour with them.

[From Newark Star-Ledger, Jan. 1, 1966]

AARON G. BENESCH ENDS LONGTIME NEWS CAREER

WASHINGTON.—Aaron G. Benesch, associate editor of the Newhouse National News Service, retired Friday after a career spanning more than a half century of newspaper work in St. Louis and Washington.

Mr. Benesch is a former managing editor of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat and of the old St. Louis Times. In Washington, he has covered every administration since President Truman's.

Mr. Benesch, a native of St. Louis, entered newspaper work in 1913 as a $3-a-week copyboy on the St. Louis Star, and became a reporter a year later "when I donned long pants." He joined the St. Louis Times in 1924 as a political writer and columnist, and subsequently served as city editor and managing editor.

CITY EDITOR

When the Star and Times were consolidated in 1932, Mr. Benesch became a political writer for the combined daily. He was named city editor in 1934 and held that position until the Star-Times suspended publication in 1951.

His first tour of duty in Washington was from 1951 to 1953, when he headed the Globe-Democrat's bureau. He was managing editor of the Globe-Democrat from 1953 to 1957, and has been in the Capital since, first as bureau chief for the Newhouse newspapers and from 1962 as associate editor of the Newhouse newspapers.

KEY INVESTIGATOR

Mr. Benesch, a veteran of a colorful era in St. Louis journalism, had a key investigative role in two sensational kidnaping cases—the Hellas Matler abduction in 1915 and the Muench baby hoax case in 1935—and testified as a witness at both trials.

His coverage of national politics dates back to the 1928 Republican convention in Kansas City, that nominated Herbert Hoover for the Presidency.

A member of Sigma Delta Chi, the National Press Club, and the White House Correspondents Association, Mr. Benesch lives with his wife, Eva, in Chevy Chase, Md. A daughter, Mrs. Harry Block, lives in Paris, where her husband is a civilian engineer for the U.S. Defense Department. There are two grandchildren.

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION GETS OFF TO GOOD START

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. BOLLING] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. BOLLING. Mr. Speaker, it is appropriate, I think, on the 1st day of the 2d session of the 89th Congress to bring to the attention of our colleagues a report which deals with the results of some of our recent legislative activity. I refer, Mr. Speaker, to the work of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. Although its program started with great handicaps it is now operating effectively and persuasively. On Monday, January 20, an article appeared in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch which delineates the fine work this Commission has been doing:

EQUAL JOB OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION OVERCOMES SOME EARLY HANDICAPS, GETS OFF TO GOOD START—STAFF MEMBERS ENCOUNTERING LITTLE OPPOSITION

(By James C. Millstone)

WASHINGTON, January 1.—The Federal Government's newest civil rights arm—the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission—has overcome early setbacks to achieve a notable start at grappling with the problems of job discrimination.

A major source of strength has been the almost universal acceptance its representatives have received from business and labor, in the South as well as the North.

Staff members—Negroes and whites—speak of the unfailing courtesy of their reception when working on complaints of job discrimination, and of the tremendous reservoir of good will they find among employer and labor groups on behalf of equal employment opportunities.

Of more than 700 complaints investigated, only 2 companies involved have declined to cooperate. Many employers sent representatives to Washington to work out problems of compliance with the Commission staff. Others made top executives available to Commission investigators on weekends and at night.

Commission Chairman Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., said, "Each day our staff brings back from the field a new report of a company or a union which has coupled recognition of the law with good will. The Commission believes there are thousands of employers and labor leaders prepared to take the extra step to give effect to the spirit of the law."

The Commission's responsibility is to assure that all Americans are considered for hiring, firing, and promotion on the basis of ability and qualifications, without regard to race, color, religion, sex, or national origin. It went into business 6 months ago under two handicaps: The five Commissioners were appointed late, delaying the agency's organizational period, and Congress cut their first-year budget by nearly 15 percent.

The shortage of staff and money has hurt all the more because, in its first 6 months, the Commission received 3,100 complaints, more than it expected to handle in its first full year. Staff members now expect to receive 4 times as many as the 2,000 complaints they estimated when they prepared their current budget.

Nonetheless the promise of the Commission's work is evident from the appraisals made for the Post-Dispatch by spokesmen for business, labor, and civil rights groups. There were minor criticisms, but each segment subscribed to the view that the Commission had assembled an able staff, had demonstrated the desire to do a good job, and deserved the confidence of all sides.

A concrete and dramatic example of the Commission's value came 2 weeks ago when Roosevelt's intervention helped solve a racial labor dispute in Bogalusa, La., hotbed of Ku Klux Klan activity and of racial violence.

Bogalusa's largest employer is the Crown-Zellerbach Corp. paper plant. As do concerns in many Southern cities, the plant has separate job classifications for Negroes and whites, with two sets of lines for seniority and promotion.

At the request of what the Commission will identify only as "interested parties," Roosevelt brought together leaders of the Negro and white unions and of the company. In a closed, 3-hour meeting in the Federal building in New Orleans—a meeting that included an emotional, personal appeal by Roosevelt—the group reached agreement. The segregated lines of seniority would be merged;

principles established thereby would be extended to other sections of the plant.

The Bogalusa accord demonstrated one of the Commission's most valuable functions. Kenneth F. Holbert, Deputy Chief of Conciliation, explained it this way:

"We provide an apparatus for bringing together the views of Government, management, and employees of all colors within an orderly framework where differences can be discussed and adjusted in a fashion that is not tainted from the beginning by ill feeling."

Commissioners believe that much of their early success can be attributed to the orderliness of the procedures they have established—which appeal to all parties involved—and to the low key, skilled work of their 24 investigators.

Commissioner Samuel C. Jackson, a Topeka, Kans., attorney who formerly was a member of the board of directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said the investigative work was vital to the Commission's task.

"We have professionally trained investigators who know their jobs," Jackson said. "They do not conduct inquisitions but make a bona fide effort to gather facts. They know we do not want to punish business or labor. We just want everybody to comply with the law.

"We are beginning to see results. The end product of a successful conciliation demonstrates that we have developed rules of procedure that business can live with and have put together a good staff."

The complaint procedure has taken up the bulk of the Commission's time thus far. It begins with the filing of a complaint of some form of discrimination. If it meets the qualifications, the complaint is assigned to an investigator. He reports to the Commission, which determines whether a violation of the law appears to have occurred. If so, conciliators attempt to resolve the complaint.

The accent throughout is on persuasion, conciliation, voluntary compliance. The Commission has no enforcement powers. If conciliation fails, the complainant may take the issue to a U.S. court. Thus far, six cases have gone to court, but none has been concluded. About 20 cases have been successfully conciliated.

Whether the Commission should have additional power—such as authority to order a company to stop discriminating—is a subject of debate. Business is leery of efforts to strengthen the Commission, believing that a club in the Commission's hands would shatter the cooperative relationship so quickly established.

The most difficult cases, Holbert said, concern discrimination in upgrading employees, in training opportunities and in hiring, and segregated or discriminatory local unions. Although some adjustments have resulted from every case to reach conciliation, he said, many such cases "have not yielded to conciliation with any marked success."

On the other hand, industry has agreed to end segregated facilities in every instance that has come to the Commission's attention.

Satisfied that its complaint and conciliation system is off to a sound start, the Commission next will turn its attention to a broader program. This will be an approach to business and industrial leaders in virtually every major city in the United States to encourage what the Commissioners call "affirmative action."

The Commission wants business to actively recruit, train, hire, and promote minority-group employees. To achieve that end, the Commission has developed a 60-city plan that will be tested in the next few weeks.

"The name of the game is jobs," said Roger B. McKenzie, Director of the Commission's Office of Technical Assistance and a former California business executive. "If there is to be real progress in equal employment opportunities, it will have to be fostered by the business community, because they have the jobs."

The Commission is organizing a series of 1-day conferences for business leaders in 60 cities with populatons exceeding 150,000 to urge them to form local councils to promote minority employment. The first will be in Atlanta and will involve businessmen from key cities throughout the South.

Those attending will be briefed on the advantages of merit employment and will be told of the efforts of business councils in cities such as Milwaukee and Chicago to work on the problem. After the meetings, McKenzie hopes they will go back to their communities and establish this program.

Will the approach work?

"We don't know," McKenzie said. "We do know that there has been progress for business wherever the work force has been integrated. It is to the advantage of business to ease community problems.

"We feel we have a chance of success in the South by using the principle of togetherness, so that no one businessman is forced to go the equal-employment route alone.

"Also, business has got to understand that if we can't make this law work as it is written, the statute is going to be changed and teeth will be added to make it work."

Its early success has given the Commission confidence and hope for the future. Both attributes are revealed in the agency's budget expectations. Facing a year where budget cutbacks are the order of the day, the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission fully expects to receive a substantial increase from the White House for the coming year.

VIETNAM AND THE NATIONAL BUDGET

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. JOELSON] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. JOELSON. Mr. Speaker, on the occasion of the resumption of the 89th Congress for 1966, I think we must face the fiscal facts and ask the American people to dc so as well.

The central and essential fact we must recognize is that over 75 percent of our national budget is devoted to current military expenditures and paying the cost of our involvement in World War II and the Korean conflict. We must remember that over 75 cents of every tax dollar received by the United States is spent for these purposes.

Thus, we are left with less than 25 cents of every tax dollar to meet the entire cost of Federal Government not connected with the military. This includes all Federal salaries, operation of all Federal departments and agencies and all nonmilitary Federal programs.

In view of this fact, it is irresponsible for any lawmaker to suggest that in terms of the national budget, a significant percentage of our total expenditure can be eliminated by scuttling social programs enacted within the past few years. I must point out that in many cases, those who call for such action are those who opposed the programs the most vehemently in the first place.

It must also be noted that those who are the quickest to vote for huge military appropriations are the loudest in denunciation of taxation. As one of only six Members of the House who voted against eliminating $5 billion in revenue annually from excise taxes, many of which were on luxury items, I think I have the right to say this.

As a result of our involvement in Vietnam, our young men are making terrible and tragic sacrifices. Why then do we not face the fact that it is in order for us to make some pocketbook sacrifices at home to support them?

It is demagoguery to suggest that the financial burden of the Vietnam struggle can be met in any significant or meaningful way by cutting down on a few programs designed to help the underprivileged. If we really mean what we say about Vietnam, we will be men and women enough to pay the cost in taxation and not ask the poor and underprivileged of our land to do so for us.

RETIREMENT OF LOUIS B. SELTZER, EDITOR OF THE CLEVELAND PRESS

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. SWEENEY] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. SWEENEY. Mr. Speaker, I have just learned of the announcement this past week of Mr. Louis B. Seltzer, editor of the Cleveland Press, Ohio's largest daily newspaper, to retire.

Louis B. Seltzer by this announcement concludes approximately 50 years of service with this Scripps-Howard newspaper. During the span of years, and in particular, during the last 37½ years while he served as editor of the Press, Louis B. Seltzer has developed a proud, national reputation in not only the field of journalism, but in the field of brotherhood and positive civic action.

Mr. Seltzer often referred to as "Mr. Cleveland" seemed to develop the faculty of adjusting to the level of those with whom he would come in contact and seemed always able to comprehend and understand not only the problems of the lofty and the mighty, but the problems and the concerns of the lowliest Americans. As editor of the Cleveland Press, he has always displayed a keen understanding of his community and its social, economic, and political problems.

He seemed to always enjoy being near the heart of the controversy within the community in taking strong positive positions on the issues. Whether one agreed with Mr. Seltzer or not, one could still respect the skill, the energy, and the dedication that poured forth from this one individual. One could sense that right or wrong here was a leader, unafraid to lead.

Through the years he has been both damned and praised and as he leaves the arena of controversy and passes his responsibility to his successor, there truly will be a void in the community life of Cleveland. He has been honored to serve on the Pulitzer Prize Advisory Board and he helped found the American Press Institute at Columbia University. But I do believe that one of the proudest moments of his life came in 1951 when the men and women of the Nation honored him for his work in the field of brotherhood by naming him as the 1951 Brotherhood Award Winner of the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

On the personal and professional levels, Louis Seltzer's life, wherever his work has taken him, has been a symbol of brotherhood and he has lived out that principle, truly a man who walks as he talks with respect to the principles of love, fraternity, and friendship without regard to race, color, or national origin.

Mr. Speaker, it would be my hope that Louis B. Seltzer would find new fields to conquer and new challenges to interest him. Were he to retire and withdraw from concern it would be a waste of the rich talents which God endowed him and I would certainly express on the occasion of his retirement the hope that he be blessed with good health to enable him to participate to the greatest and fullest extent in the future.

A WORTHY BEGINNING—RESULTS IN THE WAR ON POVERTY

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Florida [Mr. GIBBONS] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, one of the prominent columnists of our day, Mr. Roscoe Drummond, has written an article entitled "A Worthy Beginning—Results in the War on Poverty." Because it is a very perceptive and honest appraisal of the war on poverty, I commend it to the membershop of the House.

The article follows:

[From the New York Herald Tribune, Jan. 5, 1966]

A WORTHY BEGINNING—RESULTS IN THE WAR ON POVERTY

(By Roscoe Drummond)

WASHINGTON.—The war on poverty isn't in a "mess"; it isn't falling apart. And his enemies are not going to "bury" Director Sargent Shriver.

The purpose of this report is to try to put things in better perspective.

Certainly there have been failures and shortcomings, frustrations, and acts of incompetence. You simply don't get 26,000 projects off the launching pad in 13 months to help directly 1,500,000 of the very poor without some things going haywire at some points. They are.

But nothing could be more inaccurate than the impression that the war on poverty is mostly chaff. It isn't. The grain is beginning to grow.

It is too early to measure the end results, but it is not too early to report that a worthy beginning has been made.

The war on poverty has aroused a fuller awareness that in the midst of an affluent America there is "another America" where several million families with an average yearly income of $1,800 languish in poverty without the means or stimulus to escape.

Not just among social workers but among businessmen, labor leaders, educators, students, the professions, and the public, the conviction has come that it doesn't have to be so, that much can be done—and should be.

The war on poverty, even with some false starts, is mobilizing this conviction and giving it expression. The Federal Government is being joined by State and local governments, by private industry and universities, labor unions, veterans' groups, civic and social organizations.

Enough has been done to show that there is far more that is right than wrong about what has been done so far:

More than 625 local communities pooled private and public resources to help the poor help themselves.

The Job Corps has already enrolled 17,307 young men and women in 84 basic-education and work-skill training centers in 36 States.

The Neighborhood Youth Corps has provided work experience and training for 500,000 people in 1,400 projects in 50 States. This enables them to stay in or return to school or increase their employability.

The work-study program is doing a needed job toward halting the waste of human resources because each year at least 100,000 qualified students have been kept from college through lack of funds. Grants to 1,120 institutions are now providing work opportunities to 100,000 students so they can help pay their way.

Undoubtedly, many of these and other projects need self-examination and correction. The Office of Economic Opportunity is at the crossfire of conflicting ideas on how best to operate such a complex program. There is no book on this subject. It is inevitably being written from trial and error and it will need to be rewritten at many points. The danger is to attempt too much too fast, and here a second look is in order.

But, in addition to constructive scrutiny and criticism, the war on poverty deserves support for a beginning which is enlisting the Nation in a venture to break the cycle of poverty for many people.

THE MORALE OF THE U.S. FORCES IN VIETNAM HIGH

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. MCGRATH] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. MCGRATH. Mr. Speaker, I had the honor and pleasure of spending the Christmas holidays with our Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine troops in Vietnam, and I am thrilled to be able to report to you and to my colleagues that the morale of the U.S. forces fighting in that terrible war is tremendously high.

It is a compliment to the 195 million Americans that, when a tiny group of their number began creating the impression that our people were not behind our Vietnamese effort and that our troops there were forgotten men, the majority of our Nation showed by actions as well as talk that they are, indeed, behind our war effort and, more important, highly cognizant of the sacrifices being made by our military men and of the wonderful job they are doing against tremendous, unimaginable odds.

Mr. Speaker, no American who has not seen it for himself can imagine what type of war our men are being called upon to fight. Never in the history of modern warfare have trained, well-equipped troops been sent to fight an army of guerrilla fighters in terrain such as the terrible landscape of South Vietnam. Yet, our troops are proving themselves adaptable to their situations and are making tremendous inroads in Vietcong-held territory, are taking a fearsome toll among Vietcong and North Vietnam soldiers, and, just as important, are convincing the Vietnamese people that they are in that country only as liberators and without any other motives.

The example of American-styled democracy being exported to South Vietnam by our fighting men is, slowly, perhaps, but nonetheless surely impressing the Vietnamese with its many benefits. In the ultimate test—the choice Vietnamese villagers are daily called upon to make between loyalty to the Vietcong or partnership with the Americans—more and more of these decisions are going to our side.

And our fighting forces are backed up in Vietnam by thoughtful, workable plans for the self-governing of villages and hamlets liberated from the Vietcong, and these programs have been accelerated as of January 1. Our psychological warfare tactics are making ever greater impressions upon individual Vietcong, and today, desertions from their forces are taking place at a faster rate than our military forces can kill them in battle.

Mr. Speaker, we have sent dedicated, highly motivated men to fight in Vietnam. During my Christmastime tour of the battle areas and to our 7th Fleet's nuclear task force in the South China Sea, I asked every commander to whom I spoke how he compared the men under his command with those over whom he served in World War II and the Korean conflict.

Without exception, generals, admirals, colonels, majors, and captains told me that today's American fighting man is superior to their counterparts of one and two generations ago. Our military men today are more highly educated and, thus, better able to understand what is at stake in southeast Asia. And they are more adaptable to conditions under which they must prosecute the war, and this is of high importance in Vietnam.

There is no question among our fighting men that the vast majority of the American people is solidly behind them and behind the administration's policy in southeast Asia. What is more, they are deeply and vocally appreciative of the tremendous outpouring of support in the form of letters and gifts received by them at Christmastime.

The picture in Vietnam is by no means entirely rosy, Mr. Speaker. Nor are our troops able to understand our military policy in this warfare completely. Like many of us in the United States, they cannot understand why we do not disrupt North Vietnamese supply lines by blockading or bombing the harbor at Haiphong and by other means.

But their loyalty to our cause is unquestioned and unquestioning, and they are acquitting themselves wonderfully under conditions of warfare and civil disruption which could turn the military efforts of lesser men into shambles.

The principal impression which I brought away from Vietnam is that of the great military job being done by our fighting men and of their fine morale. But, Mr. Speaker, there is a second impression which I have gained while there and that is the necessity to improve the scope of the information we at home receive of that strange and terrible war.

Americans living today can recall World War I, World War II, and the Korean fighting, in all of which there were organized lines along which the fighting took place. When our troops advanced in a certain direction, we were making progress. When the enemy advanced in the opposite direction, we were retreating.

There is nothing like that in this war. Our forces secure pockets, or enclaves, in a nation which is otherwise completely held by the enemy. Our troops can enlarge these cleared areas, but they are not linked by any front lines. Our pockets dot the South Vietnamese map. Some of them are close to Saigon, the capital. Others are dozens of miles south and hundreds of miles to the north or west. When the Vietcong attacks or overruns a Vietnamese or American position near Saigon, for instance, in the absence of real knowledge of the situation, many Americans are apt to think, as I have heard some of my constituents say:

> They're within a few miles of the capital. We've just about lost the war.

Nothing could be more incorrect, Mr. Speaker, but if our people are only given daily reports of fire fights or patrol movements or air strikes, they will never be able to understand what kind of war their sons and friends are fighting, and if our military participation should be necessary for a long period of time, they will have no knowledge on which to base their evaluation of our efforts.

We are in the Vietnamese war to stay until an honorable settlement has been achieved, and, therefore, I think greater pains must be taken to inform the American people who have, so far, given their unstinting support to our involvement in it, a better picture of what that war is like, since it cannot be likened to any other war in which Americans now living have fought or watched.

My trip to Vietnam was tremendously worthwhile, Mr. Speaker, since it gave me a full picture of what type of war it is and what we are doing to win it, both in battle and in the hearts and minds of the Vietnamese. Most important, it made me tremendously proud to be an American and a Representative of Americans who are fighting this difficult war and of those who are supporting it at home.

WAR ON POVERTY CONTINUES TO BE OF MAJOR CONCERN TO THE NATION AND TO THE CONGRESS

Mr. GOODELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. GOODELL. Mr. Speaker, as we begin the 2d session of the 89th Congress, the operation of the war on poverty continues to be of major concern to the Nation and to the Congress.

The gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. QUIE] who is the ranking member of the ad hoc subcommittee on poverty, and I have proposed major reforms in the antipoverty battle.

So that the House will be aware of our views, I am pleased to include at this point in the RECORD a joint statement spelling out our intention:

JOINT STATEMENT OF HONORABLE ALBERT QUIE, OF MINNESOTA AND CHARLES GOODELL, OF NEW YORK

Congressman ALBERT QUIE, of Minnesota, and CHARLES E. GOODELL, of New York, today proposed "a drastic redirection and new strategy in the war on poverty that will do something besides create controversy and waste money." The two Republicans, members of the Education and Labor Committee which handles the poverty legislation in the House, said "positive progress toward human dignity for all Americans will flow from these reforms." They said they would introduce their proposal soon after the new Congress meets next week.

"The first thing that must be done is to enlist the poor themselves in the cause. You can't win a war unless the people you're fighting for are on your side. Under our proposal a minimum of one-third of the members of every community action board will be selected by the poor themselves. This will place them on an equal level with local officials and social welfare agencies who now dominate the poverty program to the point of suffocation. A clear requirement as to the makeup of community action boards would eliminate the bloody and bitter battle among those at the local level who should be fighting the common enemy of poverty rather than each other. Involvement of the poor at policymaking levels can give a new direction to the poverty program, help free it from the old welfare dole approach and offer hope that the poor can get some of the money now siphoned off into political machines. A properly representative community action board can exercise truly local control of community action programs without constant intrusions by administrators from Washington."

Congressman GOODELL released a memorandum he had sent to Republican Congressmen outlining in detail the significance of involvement of the poor in the poverty program.

"Although the Director, Sargent Shriver, apparently believes in this kind of approach, the administration opposed amendments to the law that would require involvement of the poor and it now appears that Mr. Shriver has been forced to surrender control of critical aspects of the program to other powers in the administration. As much as OEO crows about involvement of the poor, it is unlikely that more than 1 out of 20 members of community action boards are truly selected by and representative of the poor themselves. For example, Chicago, Los Angeles, Cleveland, St. Louis and Oakland—to name only a few—have virtually no representatives of the poor on the policymaking boards.

"The failure to exploit this new exciting potential of the poverty program, combined with the administrative chaos at OEO, leads us to the sad conclusion that Mr. Shriver is a marked man in the administration."

Aside from representation of the poor on local community action boards, a truly effective war on poverty should do the following things:

PRIORITY FOR CHILDREN OF THE POOR

To interrupt the cycle of poverty is the first priority. It is obvious that all problems of poverty cannot be solved overnight and it is intolerable that any poverty funds be diverted from neglected children who could be saved by a relatively small effort on the part of society.

Head Start, proposed by Republicans 3 years ago and the most successful part of the poverty program, has been brought to almost complete halt by one of the worst bureaucratic tangles in the history of our country. OEO, having observed the glittering promise and demonstrated performance of preschool training, has arbitrarily reduced Head Start funds. Head Start should be transferred to HEW and funded under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act through State and local education agencies and the local community action boards. State advisory councils composed of individuals experienced in preschool programs should be required in every State.

Child development and care centers should be a major emphasis under community action programs.

COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM

The community action phases of the poverty program should remain under OEO. All other programs, including agricultural, small business and adult education, should be separately funded and transferred to existing agencies, to be coordinated at the local level through involvement of the community action boards.

Rural community action programs should be separately funded and operate under different structures than urban programs. More than half the poor in this country live in rural areas, yet community action programs, which are oriented to urban areas, by and large are not meeting the needs of the rural poor. Only 5 to 10 percent of the money has been granted to rural community action programs. The problems of rural poor are quite different than the urban poor.

JOBS FOR THE POOR

Private industry must be brought more effectively into the war on poverty. The Republican Human Investment Act would offer a tax credit to employers which develop special programs to train and employ workers with low levels of education. Since tax credits are not a part of the jurisdiction of our committee, we recommend early action on this proposal in the Ways and Means Committee.

The Neighborhood Youth Corps should employ only youngsters from poor families. It is a national scandal that so many friends and relatives of politicians have been employed under this program designed to give work experience and income to poor youngsters so they will recognize the necessity of education in getting a good job.

Private employers, as well as public and nonprofit agencies, should be encouraged to hire youngsters from the Neighborhood Youth Corps, with the Federal Government paying one-third of their wages rather than 90 percent. Job Corps centers should be transferred from OEO and integrated under the Manpower Development and Training Act. Wherever possible, Job Corps centers should be operated under contract with private industry.

STATES AS PARTNERS IN WAR ON POVERTY

A bonus plan should be enacted for those States willing to match Federal funds on a 50–50 basis above the present level of funding. Under this plan, present allocations by State would continue, but additional funds would go to those States willing to participate as partners in the poverty war.

To date, the war on poverty fails completely to utilize the vast resources and experience of State agencies. State governments have been completely bypassed. This represents a tremendous loss of potential in the poverty war.

HOUSING

De facto racial discrimination must be removed from the urban renewal program through more adequate provision for those displaced. On-the-spot verification of proper relocation facilities, more stringent enforcement of housing codes and utilization of other rehabilitation and relocation tools provided at Republican urging in the Housing Act are urgently required. Too often the poor accurately refer to urban renewal as Negro removal.

HATCH ACT-TYPE PROTECTION

The poor must be protected from the cynical diversion of poverty funds into urban political machines. Likewise, public officials and poverty workers should be spared the internal controversy and bitterness involved when poverty money is used to promote personal ambitions and build personal political empires.

EXPERIMENTATION AND INNOVATION

An important aspect of community action programs is the freedom for local boards to experiment with new approaches to old and seemingly intractable problems. Some promising experiments are underway, such as store-front schools for dropouts. A variety of such programs should be funded, each in small amounts until they prove themselves. There should be no place for such meaningless and self-defeating so-called poverty experiments as the Black Arts Theater in Harlem or artificial insemination of scrub cows.

SELECT COMMITTEE

As previously proposed by Congressman WILLIAM AYRES, of Ohio, a select committee should be formed in the House to investigate thoroughly the whole operation of the poverty program.

PREAUDITS AND ACCOUNTING REFORMS

Preaudits and strict accounting reforms will bring to an end the loose and scandalous shoveling out of taxpayers' money that has occurred all too often in the present poverty program.

The Quie-Goodell poverty proposal would eliminate the waste, abuses, and developing scandal in the poverty program. In so doing, it will permit greater expenditures of money in high priority areas such as Head Start, child development centers, and community action while maintaining total expenditures below the present level of spending. The present poverty war, unless drastically altered, cannot effectively survive the fiscal pressures of the war in Vietnam. A new, bold, imaginative, commonsense approach to the war on poverty will produce the kind of results that will give it a high priority for funds at the State and local levels as well as in Congress.

If the present war on poverty is continued without change, it will accomplish some good at extraordinary cost, but the war will eventually bog down in a stalemate. We must not permit this to happen. The United States has the potential in the foreseeable future to win a war against poverty if it is waged in the right way.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, the following Members were granted leave of absence:

Mr. GUBSER (at the request of Mr. GERALD R. FORD), for today and through January 17, 1966, on account of illness in his family.

Mrs. DWYER (at the request of Mr. GERALD R. FORD), through January 12, on account of dental surgery.

Mr. CAHILL (at the request of Mr. GERALD R. FORD), for today, on account of illness.

Mr. PEPPER (at the request of Mr. ALBERT), on January 10 and 11, on account of official business.

Mr. JONES of Alabama (at the request of Mr. WAGGONNER), for week of January 10, 1966, on account of illness in family.

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey, for the period from January 10 to February 1, on account of personal illness.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

Mr. STRATTON, for 60 minutes, on Wednesday.

Mr. ROBISON (at the request of Mr. HUTCHINSON), for 60 minutes, on Wednesday, January 12, 1966.

Mr. CALLAWAY (at the request of Mr. HUTCHINSON), for 60 minutes, on Thursday, January 13, 1966.

Mr. RYAN, for 10 minutes, on Wednesday, January 12, 1966; to revise and extend his remarks and to include extraneous matter.

SENATE BILL REFERRED

A bill of the Senate of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 2471. An act to improve and clarify certain laws of the Coast Guard; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

THE LATE HONORABLE HERBERT C. BONNER, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, on next Wednesday I shall seek recognition for the purpose of paying appropriate tribute to our deceased colleague, the late Honorable HERBERT C. BONNER.

Mr. Speaker, I now send to the Speaker's desk a resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

H. RES. 632

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Honorable HERBERT C. BONNER, a Representative from the State of North Carolina.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect the House do now adjourn.

The resolution was agreed to.

ADJOURNMENT

Accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 1 minute p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Wednesday, January 12, 1966, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

The following executive communications were submitted subsequent to adjournment of the 89th Congress, 1st session:

1710. A letter from the Acting Comptroller General of the United States transmitting a report on audit of Federal Home Loan Board for the period of July 1, 1963, to December 31, 1964, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 53 and 67 (H. Doc. No. 352); to the Committee on Government Operations and ordered to be printed (pursuant to H. Res. 624, agreed to on October 22, 1965).

1711. A letter from the Acting Comptroller General of the United States transmitting a report of audit of Federal Home Loan Banks supervised by the Federal Home Loan Bank Board for the period July 1, 1963, to December 31, 1964 (H. Doc. No. 353); to the Committee on Government Operations and ordered to be printed (pursuant to H. Res. 624, agreed to on October 22, 1965).

1712. A letter from the Acting Comptroller General of the United States transmitting a report of examination of Financial Statements Fiscal Year 1965, Export-Import Bank of Washington (H. Doc. No. 354); to the Committee on Government Operations and ordered to be printed (pursuant to H. Res. 624, agreed to on October 22, 1965).

[*Submitted January 10, 1966*]

1713. A letter from the Clerk, U.S. House of Representatives, transmitting a list of reports which it is the duty of any officer or department to make to Congress, pursuant to rule III, clause 2, of the Rules of the House of Representatives (H. Doc. No. 343); to the Committee on House Administration and ordered to be printed with accompanying papers.

1714. A letter from the Chief Justice of the United States transmitting a report of the proceedings of the annual meeting of the Judicial Conference of the United States (H. Doc. No. 356); to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed.

1715. A letter from the national quartermaster-adjutant, Veterans of World War I of the U.S.A., Inc., transmitting reports of national convention proceedings and activities for the year ending September 30, 1965, including an audit report, pursuant to Public Law 105, 88th Congress (H. Doc. No. 357); to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed with illustrations.

1716. A letter from the Secretary of the Army transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated August 2, 1965, reporting on a plan for the flood control project on Gin and Muddy Bayous in Mississippi, in partial response to an item in section 203 of the Flood Control Act approved October 23, 1962 (title II, Public Law 87–874), Lower Mississippi River Basin (H. Doc. No. 358); to the Committee on Public Works and ordered to be printed with an illustration.

1717. A letter from the Administrator, Veterans' Administration, transmitting a report of activities for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, pursuant to 38 U.S.C. 214 (H. Doc. No. 328); to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs and ordered to be printed with illustrations.

1718. A letter from the Secretary of Agriculture transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend certain acts relating to the inspection, classification, certification, testing, and identification of cotton, tobacco, and grain; and the examination of warehouses licensed under the U.S. Warehouse Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

1719. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior transmitting a report of the Migratory Bird Conservation Commission for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, pursuant to 45 Stat. 1222; 16 U.S.C. 715b; to the Committee on Agriculture.

1720. A letter from the Associate Administrator, Foreign Agricultural Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting a report on title I, Public Law 480 agreements, signed during September 1965, pursuant to Public Law 85–128; to the Committee on Agriculture.

1721. A letter from the Administrator, Foreign Agricultural Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting a report on title I, Public Law 480 agreements, signed during October 1965, pursuant to Public Law 85–128; to the Committee on Agriculture.

1722. A letter from the Administrator, Foreign Agricultural Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting a report on title I, Public Law 480 agreements, signed during November 1965, pursuant to Publc Law 85–128; to the Committee on Agriculture.

1723. A letter from the Director, Bureau of the Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting a report that the appropriation to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare for Indian health activities, Public Health Service," for the fiscal year 1966, has been apportioned on a basis which indicates the necessity for a supplemental estimate of appropriation, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665); to the Committee on Appropriations.

1724. A letter from the Director, Bureau of the Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting a report that the appropriation to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare for "Foreign quarantine activities, Public Health Service," for the fiscal year 1966, has been apportioned on a basis which indicates the necessity for a supplemental estimate of appropriation, pursuant to the provisions of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665); to the Committee on Appropriations.

1725. A letter from the Director, Bureau of the Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting a report that the appropriation to the Agency for International Development for "Supporting assistance" for the fiscal year 1966, has been apportioned on a basis which indicates the necessity for a supplemental estimate of appropriation, pursuant to the provisions of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665); to the Committee on Appropriations.

1726. A letter from the Director, Bureau of the Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting a report that the appropriation to the Agency for International Development for "Administrative expenses" for the fiscal year 1966, has been apportioned on a basis which indicates the necessity for a supplemental estimate of appropriation, pursuant to the provisions of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665); to the Committee on Appropriations.

1727. A letter from the Director, Bureau of the Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting a report that the appropriation to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare for "Grants to States for public assistance" for the fiscal year 1966, has been apportioned on a basis which indicates the necessity for a supplemental estimate of appropriation, pursuant to the provisions of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665); to the Committee on Appropriations.

1728. A letter from the Director, Bureau of the Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting a report that the appropriation to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare for "Grants to States, Vocational Rehabilitation Administration," for the fiscal year 1966, has been reapportioned on a basis which indicates the necessity for a supplemental appropriation, pursuant to the provisions of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665); to the Committee on Appropriations.

1729. A letter from the Director, Bureau of the Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting a report that the appropriation to the Post Office Department for "Operations," for the fiscal year 1966, has been apportioned on a basis indicating a need for a supplemental estimate of appropriations for handling a higher mail volume than that on which the appropriation was based and for increased costs resulting from the enactment of Public Law 89–116, pursuant to the provisions of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665); to the Committee on Appropriations.

1730. A letter from the Director, Bureau of the Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting a report that the appropriation to the Veterans' Administration for "Readjustment benefits" for the fiscal year 1966, has been apportioned on a basis which indicates the necessity for a supplemental estimate of appropriation, pursuant to the provisions of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665); to the Committee on Appropriations.

1731. A letter from the Director, Bureau of the Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting a report that the appropriation to the Veterans' Administration for "Compensation and pensions" for the fiscal year 1966, has been reapportioned on a basis indicating a need for a supplemental estimate of appropriation, pursuant to the provisions of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665); to the Committee on Appropriations.

1732. A letter from the Director, Bureau of the Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting a report that the appropriation to the Department of the Interior for "Management and protection, National Park Service," for the fiscal year 1966, has been reapportioned on a basis which indicates the necessity for a supplemental estimate of appropriation, pursuant to the provisions of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665); to the Committee on Appropriations.

1733. A letter from the Director, Bureau of the Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting a report that the appropriation to the Post Office Department for "Transportation" for the fiscal year 1966, has been reapportioned on a basis which indicates the necessity for a supplemental appropriation, pursuant to the provisions of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665); to the Committee on Appropriations.

1734. A letter from the Director, Bureau of the Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting a report that the appropriation to the Department of Justice for "Support of the U.S. prisoners" for the fiscal year 1966, has been apportioned on a basis which indicates the necessity for a supplemental estimate of appropriation, pursuant to the provisions of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665); to the Committee on Appropriations.

1735. A letter from the Director, Bureau of the Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting a report that the "Limitation on salaries and expenses, Railroad Retirement Board," for the fiscal year 1966 had been reapportioned on a basis indicating a need for a supplemental estimate of appropriation, pursuant to the provisions of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665); to the Committee on Appropriations.

1736. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior transmitting a report that an adequate soil survey and land classification has been made of the lands in the Bonneville unit, central Utah project, pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 83–172; to the Committee on Appropriations.

1737. A letter from the Secretary of Defense transmitting the report "Real and Personal Property of the Department of Defense, as of June 30, 1965", pursuant to the provisions of the National Security Act of 1947, as amended (sec. 410, as codified in sec. 2701 of title 10, United States Code); to the Committee on Armed Services.

1738. A letter from the Deputy Secretary of Defense transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to make permanent the act of May 22, 1965, authorizing the payment of special allowances to dependents of members of the uniformed services to offset expenses incident to their evacuation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

1739. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Properties and Installations) transmitting a report on the location, nature, and estimated cost of certain facilities projects proposed to be undertaken for the Air National Guard and the Air Force Reserve, pursuant to the provisions of 10 U.S.C. 2233a(1); to the Committee on Armed Services.

1740. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Properties and Installations) transmitting a report of certain additional projects for the Naval and Marine Corps Reserve, pursuant to the provisions of 10 U.S.C. 2233a(1), and pursuant to authority delegated by the Secretary of Defense; to the Committee on Armed Services.

1741. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Properties and Installations) transmitting a report of the location, nature, and estimated cost of certain additional facilities projects proposed to be undertaken for the Air Force Reserve utilizing authorization contained in section 701 (3)(b) of Public Law 88–390, pursuant to the provisions of 10 U.S.C. 2233a(1), and to the authority delegated by the Secretary of Defense; to the Committee on Armed Services.

1742. A letter from the Secretary of the Air Force transmitting a report of military construction contracts awarded without competition for the period January 1 through June 30, 1965, pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 89–188; to the Committee on Armed Services.

1743. A letter from the Secretary of the Air Force transmitting the U.S. Air Force flying pay report, as of August 31, 1965, pursuant to the provisions of section 301(g), title 37, United States Code; to the Committee on Armed Services.

1744. A letter from the Secretary of the Air Force transmitting a report on the number of officers assigned or detailed to permanent duty in the executive part of the Department of the Air Force at the seat of government, as of the end of the first quarter of fiscal year 1966, pursuant to section 8031(c), title 10, United States Code; to the Committee on Armed Services.

1745. A letter from the Secretary of the Army transmitting a report on the number of officers on duty with Headquarters, Department of the Army, and the Army General Staff on September 30, 1965, pursuant to the provisions of section 3031(c) of title 10, United States Code; to the Committee on Armed Services.

1746. A letter from the Secretary of the Army transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize the Secretary of the Army to donate two obsolete German weapons to the Federal Republic of Germany; to the Committee on Armed Services.

1747. A letter from the Secretary of the Army transmitting a report on the Department of the Army aviation personnel above the grade of major, for the period July 1–December 31, 1965, pursuant to the provisions of section 301(g) of title 37, United States Code; to the Committee on Armed Services.

1748. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Army transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize the appointment of Col. William W. Watkin, Jr., professor of the U.S. Military Academy, in the grade of lieutenant colonel, Regular Army, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

1749. A letter from the Director, Office of Emergency Planning, Executive Office of the President, transmitting the semiannual report on the strategic and critical materials stockpiling program for the period January 1 to June 30, 1965, pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 79-520; to the Committee on Armed Services.

1750. A letter from the Director of Civil Defense, Department of the Army, transmitting a report of Federal contributions program, equipment and facilities (reporting symbol OCD-CONG(Q)2), for the quarter ending September 30, 1965, pursuant to the provisions of subsection 201 of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended; to the Committee on Armed Services.

1751. A letter from the Acting Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, transmitting a report of actual procurement receipts for medical stockpile of civil defense emergency supplies and equipment purposes, for the quarter ending September 30, 1965, pursuant to subsection 201(h) of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended; to the Committee on Armed Services.

1752. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Administration, Treasury Department, transmitting a report of negotiated purchases and contracts for experimental, developmental, or research work, since May 7, 1965, pursuant to the provisions of section 2304e of title 10, United States Code; to the Committee on Armed Services.

1753. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Treasury Department, transmitting a report on the number of officers above the rank of lieutenant commander, or equivalent, in the Coast Guard, entitled to receive flight pay, and the average monthly flight pay authorized by law paid to such officers during the 6-month period preceding the date of the report, pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 79-301; to the Committee on Armed Services.

1754. A letter from the Adjutant General, Veterans of Foreign Wars, transmitting an audit report for the fiscal year ending August 31, 1965, pursuant to Public Law 630, 74th Congress; to the Committee on Armed Services.

1755. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce transmitting the 73d quarterly report covering the 3d quarter 1965, pursuant to the provisions of the Export Control Act of 1949; to the Committee on Banking and and Currency.

1756. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury transmitting a report covering the progress made in liquidating the assets of the former Reconstruction Finance Corporation, for the quarterly period ended September 30, 1965, pursuant to 67 Stat. 230 and Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1957 (22 F.R. 4633); to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

1757. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Installations and Logistics) transmitting the report on Department of Defense procurement from small and other business firms for July-September 1965, pursuant to section 10(d) of the Small Business Act, as amended; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

1758. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Installations and Logistics) transmitting a report on Department of Defense procurement from small and other business firms for July-October 1965, pursuant to the provisions of section 10(d) of the Small Business Act; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

1759. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Installations and Logistics) transmitting a report on Department of Defense procurement from small and other business firms for the first 2 months of fiscal year 1966, pursuant to the provisions of section 10(d) of the Small Business Act; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

1760. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, transmitting the Annual Report of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation for 1964, pursuant to the provisions of section 17(a) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

1761. A letter from the Acting Administrator, General Services Administration, transmitting a report on the progress of the liquidation activities of the national defense, war, and reconversion activities of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, for the quarterly period ended September 30, 1965, pursuant to 67 Stat. 231 (15 U.S.C. 609 note), and with Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1957, 3 CFR, 1954-58 Comp.; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

1762. A letter from the President, Board of Commissioners, District of Columbia, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend section 6 of the District of Columbia Traffic Act, 1925, as amended, and to amend section 6 of the act approved July 2, 1940, as amended, to eliminate requirements that applications for motor vehicle title certificates and certain lien information related thereto be submitted under oath; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

1763. A letter from the President, Board of Commissioners, District of Columbia, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the act approved August 17, 1937, so as to facilitate the addition to the District of Columbia registration of a motor vehicle or trailer of the name of the spouse of the owner of any such motor vehicle or trailer; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

1764. A letter from the President, Board of Commissioners, District of Columbia, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the District of Columbia Traffic Act, 1925, as amended, and the Motor Vehicle Safety Responsibility Act of the District of Columbia, as amended, so as to bring within the provisions of such acts any person operating a motor vehicle under the influence of a drug rendering such person incapable of operating the motor vehicle safely; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

1765. A letter from the Executive Secretary, Public Service Commission of the District of Columbia, transmitting the 52d Annual Report of the Public Service Commission for the calendar year 1964, pursuant to the provisions of paragraphs 14 and 20 of section 8 of an act making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia for fiscal year 1914; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

1766. A letter from the Chairman, District of Columbia Redevelopment Land Agency, transmitting the Annual Report of the District of Columbia Redevelopment Land Agency for fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, pursuant to Public Law 79-592; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

1767. A letter from the Secretary of State transmitting the fifth annual report on the activities of the Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange between East and West Honolulu, covering the period July 1, 1964, through June 30, 1965, pursuant to Public Law 86-472; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1768. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations, Department of State, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Act of 1950 (Public Law 845-81); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1769. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury transmitting the seminannual consolidated report of balances of foreign currencies acquired without payment of dollars, as of June 30, 1965, pursuant to Public Law 87-195; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1770. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Export-Import Bank of Washington, transmitting a report on the amount of Export-Import Bank insurance and guarantees on U.S. exports to Yugoslavia for the month of October 1965, pursuant to title III of the Foreign Assistance and Related Agencies Appropriation Act of 1966, and to the Presidential determination of February 4, 1964; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1771. A letter from the Secretary, Export-Import Bank of Washington, transmitting a report on the amount of Export-Import Bank insurance and guarantees on U.S. exports to Yugoslavia for the month of November 1965, pursuant to title III of the Foreign Assistance and Related Agencies Appropriation Act of 1966, and to the Presidential determination of February 4, 1964; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1772. A letter from the General Counsel, U.S. Information Agency, transmitting the 23d Semiannual Report of the U.S. Information Agency, for the period July 1 to December 31, 1964, pursuant to section 1008 of Public Law 402; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1773. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of Defense transmitting a report of the Department of Defense relative to its disposition of foreign excess personal property located in areas outside of the United States, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, for fiscal year 1965, pursuant to section 404(d), title IV of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended (Public Law 152, 81st Cong.); to the Committee on Government Operations.

1774. A letter from the Acting Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare transmitting a report covering personal property received by State surplus property agencies for distribution to public health and educational institutions and civil defense organizations, pursuant to section 203(o) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended; to the Committee on Government Operations.

1775. A letter from the Director, Congressional Liaison, Department of State, Agency for International Development, transmitting a reply to the Comptroller General's report of July 16, 1965, on questionable grant of corn to the United Arab Republic under title II, Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (commonly known as Public Law 480); to the Committee on Government Operations.

1776. A letter from the Acting Comptroller General of the United States transmitting further reference to the report to Congress dated December 31, 1963, entitled "Erroneous Purchase of a Technical Data Package From Westinghouse Electric Corp. for $1,010,000"; to the Committee on Government Operations.

1777. A letter from the Acting Comptroller General of the United States transmitting a review of investigations and actions by certain agencies pertaining to Government employees licensed to drive taxicabs in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on Government Operations.

1778. A letter from the Acting Comptroller General of the United States transmitting a report on the unauthorized acquisition of passenger vehicles by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior; to the Committee on Government Operations.

1779. A letter from the Acting Comptroller General of the United States transmitting a report on potential savings through the use of houses owned by the Federal Housing Administration as Government quarters for certain Coast Guard members in the St. Petersburg and Miami, Fla., areas, U.S. Coast Guard and the Treasury Department; to the Committee on Government Operations.

1780. A letter from the Acting Comptroller General of the United States transmitting a report on the examination of the financial statements of the Gorgas Memorial Institute of Tropical and Preventive Medicine, Inc., for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1965, pursuant to the act of May 7, 1928 (22 U.S.C. 278a); to the Committee on Government Operations.

1781. A letter from the Acting Comptroller General of the United States transmitting a review of the assignment of enlisted personnel to nonmilitary activities, Department of Defense; to the Committee on Government Operations.

1782. A letter from the Acting Comptroller General of the United States transmitting a report on savings available through more extensive use of contract vehicle service and of certain mail-handling equipment, Post Office Department; to the Committee on Government Operations.

1783. A letter from the Acting Comptroller General of the United States transmitting a report on Army aircraft grounded because of a lack of required repair parts, Department of the Army; to the Committee on Government Operations.

1784. A letter from the Acting Comptroller General of the United States transmitting a report on the need for current evaluation of available community housing prior to construction of military housing, Department of the Navy; to the Committee on Government Operations.

1785. A letter from the Acting Comptroller General of the United States transmitting a report on savings to the Post Office Department as the result of greater utilization of U.S. air carriers rather than foreign air carriers; to the Committee on Government Operations.

1786. A letter from the Acting Comptroller General of the United States transmitting a report on the use of dollars rather than foreign currencies to pay U.S. expenses in the Republic of Korea; to the Committee on Government Operations.

1787. A letter from the Acting Comptroller General of the United States transmitting a report on potential savings through improved management controls over allowances paid to members of shore patrols, Department of the Navy; to the Committee on Government Operations.

1788. A letter from the Acting Comptroller General of the United States transmitting a report on the need for reappraisal of task system assignments for the collection of refuse by the Department of Sanitary Engineering, District of Columbia government; to the Committee on Government Operations.

1789. A letter from the Acting Comptroller General of the United States transmitting a report on problems and additional costs expected to result from the use of stage construction of the Capital Beltway, Interstate Route 495, in the State of Maryland, Bureau of Public Roads, Department of Commerce; to the Committee on Government Operations.

1790. A letter from the Acting Comptroller General of the United States transmitting a report on the improvement in the administrative audit of payments for accrued leave to the Department of the Army personnel who were discharged and immediately reenlisted, as performed by the Finance Center, U.S. Army; to the Committee on Government Operations.

1791. A letter from the Acting Comptroller General of the United States transmitting a report on the suspension of competitive rate accommodation exchange service for U.S. Government personnel in Brazil by the Treasury Department and the Department of State; to the Committee on Government Operations.

1792. A letter from the Acting Comptroller General of the United States transmitting a report on the examination of financial statements of the Veterans' Canteen Service, Veterans' Administration, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1965, pursuant to the provisions of 38 U.S.C. 4207; to the Committee on Government Operations.

1793. A letter from the Secretary of Defense transmitting the Fifth Report of the Federal Voting Assistance Program for the period September 1963 to September 1965, pursuant to Public Law 296, 84th Congress; to the Committee on House Administration.

1794. A letter from the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare transmitting the third semiannual report on automotive air pollution, pursuant to section 6(b), Public Law 88-206; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

1795. A letter from the Acting Secretary of Commerce transmitting a report of activities under title XIII of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958, pursuant to section 1309 of the act; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

1796. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting a copy of the report on backlog of pending applications and hearing cases as of September 30, 1965, pursuant to section 5(e) of the Communications Act, as amended; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

1797. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting a copy of the report on backlog of pending applications and hearing cases as of October 31, 1965, pursuant to section 5(e) of the Communications Act, as amended; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

1798. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Power Commission, transmitting a report showing information on the permits and licenses for hydroelectric projects issued during fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, financial statements of proceeds derived from licenses issued, and the names and compensation of persons employed by the Commission, pursuant to section 4(d) of the Federal Power Act; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

1799. A letter from the Vice Chairman, Federal Power Commission, transmitting a copy of "Statistics of Electric Utilities in the United States, 1963, Publicly Owned"; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

1800. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to prescribe the measure of damages for timber trespass on lands and certain other interests in lands under the jurisdiction of the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

1801. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior transmitting the ninth annual report on the status of the Colorado River storage project and participating projects, pursuant to 70 Stat. 105; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

1802. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to declare that 99.84 acres of Government-owned land acquired for Indian administrative purposes is held by the United States in trust for the Apache Tribe of the Mescalero Reservation; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

1803. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior transmitting a report of three orders and supporting documents covering cancellations and adjustments against individual Indians or tribes of Indians, for the fiscal year 1965, pursuant to 47 Stat. 564; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

1804. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior transmitting a report of reclassification of certain lands of the North Platte project in the States of Wyoming and Nebraska, pursuant to chapter 418, 53 Stat. 1187; 43 U.S.C. 485; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

1805. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior transmitting a proposed concession contract which will authorize the Rainier National Park Co. to provide accommodations, facilities, and services for the public in Mount Rainier National Park for a 20-year term from January 1, 1966, in the new Paradise Day Center, and a 10-year term in the existing facilities, when executed by the Director of the National Park Service, pursuant to the provisions of 67 Stat. 271, as amended by 70 Stat. 543; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

1806. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Interior transmitting a proposed concession contract, which will when executed by the Director of the National Park Service, authorize Bullfrog Marina, Inc., to provide accommodations, facilities, and services for the public at the Bullfrog Basin site of the Glen Canyon National Recreation Area, Utah, for the period January 1, 1966, through December 31, 1985, pursuant to 67 Stat. 271, as amended by 70 Stat. 543; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

1807. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Interior transmitting a proposed concession contract to provide accommodations, facilities, and services for the public at the Oregon Inlet Fishing Center, Cape Hatteras National Seashore, N.C., for the period January 1, 1966, through December 31, 1975, pursuant to 67 Stat. 271, as amended by 70 Stat. 543; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

1808. A letter from the Chief Commissioner, Indian Claims Commission, transmitting a report that proceedings have been finally concluded with respect to docket No. 109, *The Duwamish Tribe of Indians, petitioner*, v. *The United States, defendant*, pursuant to the provisions of 60 Stat. 1055; U.S.C. 70t; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

1809. A letter from the Chief Commissioner, Indian Claims Commission, transmitting a report that proceedings have been finally concluded with respect to docket No. 237, *Upper Chehalis Tribe, et al., Petitioner* v. *The United States of America, Defendant*, pursuant to the provisions of 60 Stat. 1055; 25 U.S.C. 70t; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

1810. A letter from the Chief Commissioner, Indian Claims Commission, transmitting a report that proceedings have been finally concluded with respect to docket No. 173, *The Cherokee Nation or Tribe of Indians, Petitioner*, v. *The United States of America, Defendant*, pursuant to the provisions of 60 Stat. 1055; 25 U.S.C. 70t; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

1811. A letter from the Chief Commissioner, Indian Claims Commission, transmitting a report that proceedings have been finally concluded with respect to the following claims: Docket No. 161, *The Yakima Tribe, Petitioner*, v. *The United States of America, Defendant, the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation et al., Intervenor;* docket No. 222, *The Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation as the Representative of the Palouse Band, et al.;* docket No. 224, *The Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation as the Representatives of the Moses Band, et al., Petitioners*, v. *The United States of America, Defendant*, pursuant to the provisions of 60 Stat. 1055; 25 U.S.C. 70t; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

1812. A letter from the Chief Commissioner, Indian Claims Commission, transmitting a report that proceedings have been finally concluded with respect to docket No. 319, *The Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation, California, Petitioner*, v. *The United States of America, Defendant*, pursuant to the provisions of 60 Stat. 1055; 25 U.S.C. 70t; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

1813. A letter from the Chief Commissioner, Indian Claims Commission, transmitting a report that proceedings have been finally concluded with respect to dockets Nos. 351 and 351-A, *The Chemehuevi Tribe of Indians, the Chemehuevi Tribe of Indians by Dan Eddy, Petitioners*, v. *The United States of*

America, Defendant, pursuant to 60 Stat. 1055; 25 U.S.C. 70t; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

1814. A letter from the Chief Commissioner, Indian Claims Commission, transmitting a report that proceedings have been finally concluded with respect to docket No. 334 amended, *The Absentee Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma, et al., Petitioners,* v. *The United States of America, Defendant,* pursuant to 60 Stat. 1055; 25 U.S.C. 70t; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

1815. A letter from the Chief Commissioner, Indian Claims Commission, transmitting a report that proceedings have been finally concluded with respect to docket No. 66, *The Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma, et al., Petitioner* v. *United States, Defendant,* May 6, 1957, order dismissing petition, pursuant to 60 Stat. 1055; 25 U.S.C. 70t; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

1816. A letter from the Chief Commissioner, Indian Claims Commission, transmitting a report that proceedings have been finally concluded with respect to docket No. 46, *The Nooksack Tribe of Indians, on Relation of Joseph Louis, Chairman of the General Council, Petitioner* v. *The United States of America, Defendant,* pursuant to 60 Stat. 1055; 25 U.S.C. 70t; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

1817. A letter from the Chief Commissioner, Indian Claims Commission, transmitting a report that proceedings have been finally concluded with respect to docket No. 71–A, *The Citizen Bank of Potawatomi Indians of Oklahoma, et al.,* docket No. 15–J, *The Potawatomie Tribe of Indians, et al., Petitioner,* v. *The United States of America, Defendant,* pursuant to 60 Stat. 1055; 25 U.S.C. 70t; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

1818. A letter from the Chief Commissioner, Indian Claims Commission, transmitting a report that proceedings have been finally concluded with respect to docket No. 314 amended, *The Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma, et al., Petitioners,* v. *The United States of America, Defendant,* pursuant to 60 Stat. 1055; 25 U.S.C. 70t; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

1819. A letter from the president, Jewish War Veterans, U.S.A., National Memorial, Inc., transmitting a copy of the audit report for the period April 1, 1964, to March 31, 1965, pursuant to Public Law 85–903; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1820. A letter from the Attorney General transmitting a report on identical bidding in advertised public procurement, pursuant to section 7 of Executive Order 10936; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1821. A letter from the Attorney General transmitting a report on action taken pursuant to section 3 of Public Law 89–175; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1822. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce transmitting a draft of proposed legislation for the relief of Richard C. Mockler; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1823. A letter from the Chairman, U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, transmitting a copy of a report on equal protection in the South and a copy of the hearing held before the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights in Jackson, Miss.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1824. A letter from the Chairman, U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, transmitting a report describing the progress made under the Voting Rights Act of 1965; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1825. A letter from the Clerk, U.S. Court of Claims, transmitting certified copies of the court's opinion and findings on December 17, 1965 in the case of *Schutt Construction Company, Inc., etc.* v. *the United States,* Cong. No. 3–59, which had been referred to the court pursuant to House Resolution 282 of the 86th Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1826. A letter from the Executive Director, Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission, transmitting the 16th and 17th Annual Reports for the years 1963 and 1964, pursuant to section 2, Public Law 232, 80th Congress; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

1827. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce transmitting a report of the Maritime Administration under the Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946 for the period July 1 to September 30, 1965; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

1828. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce transmitting a report of activities under title XII, Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, reported as of September 30, 1965, pursuant to section 1211 of this act; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

1829. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Administration, Department of Agriculture, transmitting a report on positions established during 1965 under Public Law 313, 80th Congress, pursuant to section 202, title II, Public Law 87–367; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

1830. A letter from the Director of Personnel, Office of the Secretary, Department of Commerce, transmitting a report of scientific and professional positions established under the authority contained in 72 Stat. 213a; 5 U.S.C. 1161(e); pursuant to 72 Stat. 214; 5 U.S.C. 1163; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

1831. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Administration, Office of the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a report concerning scientific and professional positions established under the authority contained in Public Law 313, 80th Congress, during 1965; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

1832. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, transmitting information regarding the allocation or placement of positions in grades 16, 17, and 18, pursuant to section 503(a), Public Law 84–854; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

1833. A letter from the Librarian of Congress transmitting a report with respect to scientific and professional positions established in the Library of Congress, pursuant to section 202 of title VI, Public Law 87–367; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

1834. A letter from the Director, U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, transmitting the annual report for calendar year 1965 on the scientific or professional positions authorized under Public Law 313, as amended; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

1835. A letter from the Secretary of the Army transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated September 22, 1965, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and an illustration, on a letter report on Cheboygan Harbor, Mich., requested by a resolution of the Committee on Public Works, House of Representatives, adopted March 30, 1955. No authorization by Congress is recommended as the desired improvement has been adopted for accomplishment by the Chief of Engineers under the provisions of section 107 of the 1960 River and Harbor Act; to the Committee on Public Works.

1836. A letter from the Secretary of the Army transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated September 21, 1965, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and an illustration, on a letter report on Perquimans River, N.C., authorized by the Flood Control Act approved May 17, 1950; to the Committee on Public Works.

1837. A letter from the Secretary of the Army transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated September 10, 1965, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and an illustration, on a letter report on Royal River, Yarmouth, Maine, requested by a resolution of the Committee on Public Works, House of Representatives, adopted August 25, 1960. No authorization by Congress is recommended as the desired improvement has been adopted for accomplishment by the Chief of Engineers under the provisions of section 107 of the River and Harbor Act; to the Committee on Public Works.

1838. A letter from the Secretary of the Army transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated September 10, 1965, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and illustrations, on a letter report on Arkansas River, Wybark and Choska, Okla., requested by a resolution of the Committee on Public Works, U.S. Senate, adopted July 3, 1962. It is also submitted in response to section 203 of the Flood Control Act of 1962 (Public Law 87–874); to the Committee on Public Works.

1839. A letter from the Secretary of the Army transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated October 5, 1965, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and an illustration, on a letter report on Tangier Channel, Accomack County, Va., requested by resolutions of the Committees on Public Works, U.S. Senate and House of Representatives, adopted January 14, and July 16, 1958. No authorization by Congress is recommended as the desired improvement has been adopted for accomplishment by the Chief of Engineers under the provisions of section 107 of the 1960 River and Harbor Act; to the Committee on Public Works.

1840. A letter from the Secretary of the Army transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated October 1, 1965, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and an illustration, on a letter report on Middle Decatur Bend, Missouri River, Iowa and Nebr., authorized by section 105 of the River and Harbor Act approved July 14, 1960. No action by Congress is recommended as the authorized improvement has been approved for accomplishment by the Chief of Engineers under the provisions of section 207 of the Flood Control Act of 1962; to the Committee on Public Works.

1841. A letter from the Secretary of the Army transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated September 16, 1965, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and an illustration, on a letter report on Avon Harbor, N.C., requested by a resolution of the Committee on Public Works, House of Representatives, adopted June 3, 1959. No authorization by Congress is recommended as the desired improvement has been adopted for accomplishment by the Chief of Engineers under the provisions of section 107 of the 1960 River and Harbor Act; to the Committee on Public Works.

1842. A letter from the Secretary of the Army transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated September 24, 1965, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and an illustration, on a letter report on Traverse City Harbor, Mich., requested by a resolution of the Committee on Public Works, House of Representatives, adopted June 3, 1959. No authorization by Congress is recommended as the desired improvement has been adopted for accomplishment by the Chief of Engineers under the provisions of section 107 of the 1960 River and Harbor Act; to the Committee on Public Works.

1843. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior transmitting a draft of proposed legislation providing for the establishment of the National Capital Parks

Memorial Board; to the Committee on Public Works.

1844. A letter from the Board of Directors, Tennessee Valley Authority, transmitting a copy of the 32d annual report for the period July 1, 1964, to June 30, 1965; to the Committee on Public Works.

1845. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture transmitting a list of research grants awarded by the Department of Agriculture during fiscal year 1965, pursuant to section 3, Public Law 85–934; to the Committee on Science and Astronautics.

1846. A letter from the Administrator, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, transmitting a report of the transfer of research and development funds, pursuant to 77 Stat. 141, 143; to the Committee on Science and Astronautics.

1847. A letter from the Administrator, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, transmitting a report of contracts negotiated under 10 U.S.C. 2304(a) (11) and (16) for the period January 1 through June 30, 1965, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2304(e); to the Committee on Science and Astronautics.

1848. A letter from the Chairman, Subversive Activities Control Board, transmitting the 15th annual report covering its activities during the fiscal year 1965; to the Committee on Un-American Activities.

1849. A letter from the Chairman, the Renegotiation Board, transmitting a copy of the 10th annual report, pursuant to section 114, Public Law 870, 84th Congress; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1850. A letter from the President, Gorgas Memorial Institute of Tropical and Preventive Medicine, Inc., transmitting the 37th annual report of the work and operations of the Gorgas Memorial Laboratory, for fiscal year ended June 30, 1965, pursuant to the provisions of 22 U.S.C. 278a (H. Doc. No. 330); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

1851. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting combined statement of receipts, expenditures, and balances of the U.S. Government for fiscal year ended June 30, 1965, pursuant to the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 264 and 31 U.S.C. 66b (H. Doc. No. 323); to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed with illustrations.

1852. A letter from the Public Printer, transmitting the annual report of the Government Printing Office for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1965, pursuant to the provisions of 28 Stat. 603; to the Committee on House Administration.

1853. A letter from the Sergeant at Arms, U.S. House of Representatives, transmitting a statement exhibiting the several sums drawn pursuant to the provisions of 2 U.S.C. 84; to the Committee on House Administration.

1854. A letter from the director, legislative commission, the American Legion, transmitting the proceedings of the 47th Annual National Convention of the American Legion, held in Portland, Oreg., August 24 to 26, 1965, pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 77–249 (H. Doc. No. 359); to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, and ordered printed with illustrations.

1855. A letter from the Clerk, U.S. Court of Claims, transmitting a statement setting forth all the judgments rendered by the U.S. Court of Claims for the year ended September 30, 1965, pursuant to the provisions of title 28, United States Code; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1856. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Maritime Commission, transmitting the Annual Report of the Federal Maritime Commission for fiscal year 1965, pursuant to the provisions of section 103(e) of Reorganization Plan No. 7 of 1961, and section 208 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

1857. A letter from the Chairman, Railroad Retirement Board, transmitting the report of the Railroad Retirement Board for calendar year 1965, pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 84–854; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

1858. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture transmitting a report of research facility grants issued, fiscal year 1965, pursuant to section 10 of Public Law 88–74; to the Committee on Agriculture.

1859. A letter from the Governor, Farm Credit Administration, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend various provisions of the laws administered by the Farm Credit Administration to improve operations thereunder, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

1860. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Army transmitting the Annual Report of the United States Soldiers' Home for fiscal year 1965, and the report of the annual inspection of the home, 1965, by the Inspector General of the Army, pursuant to the provisions of 24 U.S.C. 59, 60; to the Committee on Armed Services.

1861. A letter from the Acting Comptroller General of the United States transmitting a report of need to strengthen procedures for determining whether loan applicants are unable to obtain financing from private or cooperative credit sources, Farmers Home Administration, Department of Agriculture; to the Committee on Government Operations.

1862. A letter from the Acting Comptroller General of the United States transmitting a report of review of policies and procedures applied in evaluating foreign source components and barter bids for an undersea cable communications system, Department of Defense, Department of Agriculture, Treasury Department; to the Committee on Government Operations.

1863. A letter from the Chief Commissioner, Indian Claims Commission, transmitting a report that proceedings have been finally concluded with respect to docket No. 11–A *The Otoe and Missouri Tribe of Indians, Petitioner*, v. *The United States of America, Defendant*, pursuant to 60 Stat. 1055; 25 U.S.C. 70t; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

1864. A letter from the Chief Commissioner, Indian Claims Commission, transmitting a report that proceedings have been finally concluded with respect to docket No. 54, *The Crow Tribe of Indians, Petitioner*, v. *The United States of America, Defendant*, pursuant to 60 Stat. 1055; 25 U.S.C. 70t; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

1865. A letter from the Chief Commissioner, Indian Claims Commission, transmitting a report that proceedings have been finally concluded with respect to docket No. 303, *The Ottawa Tribe and Guy Jennison, Bronson Edwards and Gene Jennison, as Representatives of the Ottawa Tribe, Petitioners*, v. *The United States of America, Defendant*, pursuant to 60 Stat. 1055; 25 U.S.C. 70t; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

1866. A letter from the chairman, board of directors, Future Farmers of America, transmitting a report on the audit of the accounts of the Future Farmers of America for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1965, pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 88–504; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. WIDNALL:

H.R. 11857. A bill to provide that FHA's new liberalized mortgage financing terms for veterans shall be available to qualified veterans without regard to whether or not they have previously used their VA home loan entitlement; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. BARRETT:

H.R. 11858. A bill to provide that FHA's new liberalized mortgage financing terms for veterans shall be available to qualified veterans without regard to whether or not they have previously used their VA home loan entitlement; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. ADAIR:

H.R. 11859. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to liberalize the payment of benefits to survivors of deceased beneficiaries; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 11860. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code with respect to the effective date of an award for claims for compensation and pension; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 11861. A bill to provide educational assistance to certain veterans of service in the Armed Forces; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. AYRES:

H.R. 11862. A bill to provide educational assistance to certain veterans of service in the Armed Forces; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. ADAMS:

H.R. 11863. A bill to provide for uniform, fair, and equitable treatment of persons, businesses, or farms displaced by Federal and federally assisted programs; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. BENNETT:

H.R. 11864. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code to provide criminal penalties for wrongful interference with or impairment of the operation or success of the military or naval forces of the United States during a period of war or armed conflict; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. BOLTON:

H.R. 11865. A bill creating a commission to be known as the Commission on Noxious and Obscene Matters and Materials; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 11866. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to encourage the construction of treatment works to control water and air pollution by permitting the deduction of expenditures for the construction, erection, installation, or acquisition of such treatment works; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BRADEMAS:

H.R. 11867. A bill to provide for the issuance of a special series of postage stamps in commemoration of the 75th anniversary of the founding of the General Federation of Women's Clubs; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. BROCK:

H.R. 11868. A bill to amend the Federal Credit Union Act to authorize credit unions in military organizations overseas; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. BUCHANAN:

H.R. 11869. A bill to amend titles X and XVI of the Social Security Act to permit blind persons to earn up to $300 a month without any reduction in the aid payable to them thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CELLER:

H.R. 11870. A bill to amend the Sherman Act, as amended, by requiring prior notification of price increases in certain industries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CLANCY:

H.R. 11871. A bill creating a commission to be known as the Commission on Noxious and Obscene Matters and Materials; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 11872. A bill to provide readjustment assistance to veterans who serve in the Armed Forces during the induction period; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 11873. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to permit the use of social security records to aid in locating runaway parents who are failing to comply with court orders for the support of their children; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CRALEY:

H.R. 11874. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code so as to provide that monthly social security benefit payments shall not be included as income for the purpose of determining eligibility for a pension under title 38; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. CRAMER:

H.R. 11875. A bill to amend the Tucker Act to increase from $10,000 to $50,000 the limitation on the jurisdiction of the U.S. district courts in suits against the United States for breach of contract or for compensation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 11876. A bill to waive certain limitations upon claims under Public Law 88-519 (78 Stat. 699); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 11877. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, so as to permit the waiver of certain retirement or annuity payments under programs administered by the Federal Government; and to waive certain overpayments of veterans pensions resulting from enactment of the Social Security Amendments of 1965; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. DANIELS:

H.R. 11878. A bill to provide that the Secretary of the Army shall acquire additional land for the Beverly National Cemetery, N.J.; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 11879. A bill to provide for improved benefits under the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954, to strengthen the financial condition of the fund created by such act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. DE LA GARZA:

H.R. 11880. A bill to authorize conclusion of an agreement with Mexico for joint measures for solution of the lower Rio Grande salinity problem; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. DORN:

H.R. 11881. A bill to grant the consent of Congress for the construction of a dam across Savannah River between South Carolina and Georgia; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. DUNCAN of Oregon:

H.R. 11882. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Olalla division of the Umpqua project, Oregon, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. EDMONDSON:

H.R. 11883. A bill to provide readjustment assistance to certain veterans of the induction period by making available to them assistance in obtaining education and training and farm and home loans; medical care for non-service-connected disabilities; and job placement assistance; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. EDWARDS of California:

H.R. 11884. A bill to repeal the "cooly trade" laws; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FARBSTEIN:

H.R. 11885. A bill to amend the Social Security Amendments of 1965 to eliminate the provision which denies hospital insurance benefits to uninsured individuals who are members of certain organizations; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FARNUM:

H.R. 11886. A bill to amend chapter 15 of title 38, United States Code, to liberalize the basis on which pension is payable by providing that public or private retirement payments (including social security benefits) shall not be counted as income and that the income of the spouse shall be disregarded in the determination of annual income of a veteran; to eliminate the "net worth" eligibility test; and to repeal the requirement of reduction of pension during hospitalization for veterans with dependents; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. HORTON:

H.R. 11887. A bill to amend section 3 of the Export Control Act of 1949; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 11888. A bill to amend the Antidumping Act, 1921; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 11889. A bill to amend the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 to reduce the age for participation in the Job Corps program and the work-training program provided for therein; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 11890. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to redefine the requirements relating to accreditation of schools of nursing; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 11891. A bill to establish safety standards for motor vehicle tires sold or shipped in interstate commerce, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 11892. A bill to safeguard the public health by amending the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to authorize a limitation on the total quantity of aspirin permissible in containers of aspirin intended for children; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 11893. A bill to amend the Capper-Volstead Act, with respect to the control of unfair practices affecting associations of producers of agricultural products and members thereof; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 11894. A bill to provide for the compensation of persons injured by certain criminal acts; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 11895. A bill to regulate and foster commerce among the States by providing a system for the taxation of interstate commerce; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 11896. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to extend the head of household benefits to all unremarried widows and widowers and to all individuals who have attained age 35 and who have never been married or who have been separated or divorced for 3 years or more; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 11897. A bill to restore non-service-connected veterans' pensions which have been reduced or eliminated because of the receipt of increased social security benefits; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 11898. A bill to more effectively prohibit discrimination in employment because of race, color, religion, sex, age, or national origin, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 11899. A bill to provide a program of tax adjustment for small business and for persons engaged in small business; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 11900. A bill to strengthen the competitive enterprise system by assisting qualified small business concerns to obtain leases of commercial and industrial property, where stringent credit requirements tend to exclude such concerns, by authorizing the Small Business Administration to guarantee, directly or in cooperation with others, the payment of rentals under such leases; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 11901. A bill to amend the Small Business Act to provide for increased eligibility for and greater utilization of the displaced business disaster loan program established under section 7(b)(3) of that act; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. JARMAN:

H.R. 11902. A bill to amend the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 to provide for more effective evaluation of the fiscal requirements of the executive agencies of the Government of the United States; to the Committee on Rules.

H.R. 11903. A bill to amend section 21 of the Second Liberty Bond Act to provide for the retirement of the public debt; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KING of New York:

H.R. 11904. A bill to provide for the best care, welfare, and safeguards against suffering for certain animals used for scientific purposes without impeding necessary research; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. KING of Utah:

H.R. 11905. A bill to provide for the establishment of the Great Salt Lake National Monument, in the State of Utah, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. LONG of Maryland:

H.R. 11906. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to establish the Constellation National Historical Site, in the State of Maryland, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. MACHEN:

H.R. 11907. A bill to grant court leave to employees of the United States when appearing as witnesses on behalf of a State in any judicial proceedings; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MATSUNAGA:

H.R. 11908. A bill to provide educational assistance to certain veterans of service in Vietnam; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. MATTHEWS:

H.R. 11909. A bill to amend section 317 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, and to provide for the maintenance of records of exports of Flue-cured tobacco by type, value, and poundage; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 11910. A bill to provide readjustment assistance to veterans who serve in the Armed Forces during the induction period, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 11911. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow under specified conditions an additional deduction, in determining the value of a decedent's taxable estate, for the value of land which was used by such decedent for farming purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MIZE:

H.R. 11912. A bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to increase the exemption from duty in the case of gifts sent by members of the Armed Forces of the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. O'NEILL of Massachusetts:

H.R. 11913. A bill declaring May 29 to be a legal holiday; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PERKINS:

H.R. 11914. A bill to amend section 201(c) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to permit further Federal use and donation of exchange sale property; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. PRICE:

H.R. 11915. A bill to amend title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 in order to make discrimination because of age in employment an unlawful employment practice; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. REUSS:

H.R. 11916. A bill to amend the Employment Act of 1946 to bring to bear an informed public opinion upon price and wage behavior which threatens national economic stability; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 11917. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to authorize increased appropriations for assisting construction of municipal sewage treatment works, and to strengthen authority to enforce pollution abatement; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. RHODES of Arizona:

H.R. 11918. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exclude from gross income the interest on church bonds; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RONCALIO:

H.R. 11919. A bill to amend title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 in order to make discrimination because of age in employment an unlawful employment practice; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. ROYBAL:

H.R. 11920. A bill to establish a Redwood National Park in the State of California, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. RYAN:

H.R. 11921. A bill to amend section 5(1) of the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide benefits for children of deceased railroad employees who are over the age of 18 and below the age of 22 and are attending an educational institution as full-time students; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 11922. A bill to amend the Social Security Amendments of 1965 to eliminate the provisions which deny hospital insurance benefits to uninsured individuals who are members of certain organizations or have been convicted of certain offenses, and to eliminate the provisions which deny supplementary medical insurance benefits to persons who have been convicted of certain offenses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SCHEUER:

H.R. 11923. A bill to establish a Redwood National Park in the State of California, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. TEAGUE of Texas:

H.R. 11924. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to grant to certain veterans of peacetime service entitlement to hospitalization for non-service-connected disabilities on the same basis as veterans of periods of war; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 11925. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to make burial benefits under chapter 23 of that title applicable to all veterans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 11926. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to provide that peacetime veterans will be accorded hospitalization for non-service-connected disabilities on the same basis as veterans of a period of war, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. TEAGUE of Texas (by request):

H.R. 11927. A bill to authorize the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to permit deduction by brokers of certain costs and expenses from rental collections on properties acquired under the veterans' loan programs; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 11928. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to provide special death compensation for the widows and children of certain veterans who die while entitled to additional compensation by reason of being in need of regular aid and attendance; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 11929. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to provide that the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs shall operate at least 18,000 beds in its domiciliary facilities; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 11930. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code with respect to the preservation of certain disability ratings; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 11931. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to provide special death compensation for the widows and children of certain veterans who die while suffering from a service-connected disability; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 11932. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to provide for a pension of $75 per month for widows of veterans of World War I; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 11933. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to provide for presumptive service connection in cases where certain veterans contract progressive muscular atrophy within 7 years of separation from service; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 11934. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to provide that any veteran entitled to additional compensation by reason of being in need of regular aid and attendance shall be furnished prescription drugs by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 11935. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code so as to increase the period of presumption of service connection for certain cases of multiple sclerosis from 7 to 10 years; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 11936. A bill to amend the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940, as amended, in order to provide increased protection against eviction of dependents from premises rented for dwelling purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. BOB WILSON:

H.R. 11937. A bill to amend chapter 79 of title 10, United States Code, to provide that certain boards established thereunder shall give consideration to satisfactory evidence relating to good character and exemplary conduct in civilian life after discharge or dismissal in determining whether or not to correct certain discharges and dismissals; to authorize the award of an Exemplary Rehabilitation Certificate; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. WYATT:

H.R. 11938. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Monmouth-Dallas division, Willamette River project, Oregon, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. ZABLOCKI:

H.R. 11939. A bill to provide readjustment assistance to veterans who serve in the Armed Forces during the induction period; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. ANDREWS of North Dakota:

H.J. Res. 789. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to equal rights for men and women; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COHELAN:

H.J. Res. 790. Joint resolution to establish a Joint Committee on Foreign Information and Intelligence; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. COOLEY:

H.J. Res. 791. Joint resolution to extend the period for filing record of sales and leases of cotton farm acreage allotments; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. GONZALEZ:

H.J. Res. 792. Joint resolution granting the consent of Congress to the States of Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and California to negotiate and enter into a compact to establish a multistate authority to modernize, coordinate, and foster passenger rail transportation within the area of such States and authorizing the multistate authority to request the President of the United States to enter into negotiations with the Government of Mexico to secure its participation with such authority; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JARMAN:

H.J. Res. 793. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to appropriations; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LENNON:

H.J. Res. 794. Joint resolution to extend the period for filing record of sales and leases of cotton farm acreage allotments; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. MATTHEWS:

H.J. Res. 795. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to the definition of treason; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RONCALIO:

H.J. Res. 796. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution relating to the right of citizens of the United States 18 years of age or older to vote in Federal elections; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FARNUM:

H. Con. Res. 530. Concurrent resolution to favor the establishment of an international living museum of traveling exhibits; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. DAWSON:

H. Res. 633. Resolution providing for the expenses of conducting studies and investigations authorized by rule XI(8) incurred by the Committee on Government Operations; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. POWELL:

H. Res. 634. Resolution providing for the expenses incurred pursuant to House Resolution 94; to the Committee on House Administration.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

374. By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Alabama, relative to a formula for determining the representation in State legislatures; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

375. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Alabama, relative to calling a convention for the purpose of proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

376. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of California, transmitting a copy of Assembly Joint Resolution 1 approved on October 25, 1965, relative to ratification of a proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to Presidential succession; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

377. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Indiana, transmitting a copy of Senate Joint Resolution 8 approved on October 25, 1965, relative to ratification of a proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to Presidential succession; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

378. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Kentucky, transmitting a copy of Senate Resolution 4 approved on October 28, 1965, relative to ratification of a proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to Presidential succession; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

379. Also, memorial of the House of Delegates of the State of Maryland, relative to present policies of the United States in Vietnam; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

380. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, relative to urging the Department of Defense to revoke its directive ordering the closing of the Springfield Armory; to the Committee on Armed Services.

381. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, relative to urging the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission to select the city of Haverhill as the

location for its proposed 200-billion-electric-volt accelerator; to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

382. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, relative to commending the President of the United States for his position on Vietnam; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

383. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of New Mexico, relative to calling a convention for the purpose of proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

384. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of South Carolina, relative to authorizing the construction of a dam across the Savannah River, and Duke Power Co. to construct an electric generating plant on the Savannah River; to the Committee on Public Works.

385. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Tennessee, relative to calling a convention for the purpose of proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ASHMORE:

H.R. 11940. A bill for the relief of Fred M. Osteen; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. BOLTON:

H.R. 11941. A bill to provide for the free entry of one Weissenberg rheogoniometer for use of Case Institute of Technology; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DE LA GARZA:

H.R. 11942. A bill for the relief of Leon Shapu; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. EDWARDS of California:

H.R. 11943. A bill for the relief of Alcidia Aldonsa da Costa; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FARBSTEIN:

H.R. 11944. A bill for the relief of Vincenza Chiarello; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 11945. A bill for the relief of Irena Bancic; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FARNUM:

H.R. 11946. A bill for the relief of Arthur Anderson; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 11947. A bill for the relief of Dr. Romulo S. Ancog, his wife, Concepcion Ancog, and their minor children, Consuelo, Roberto, and Cristeta Ancog; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 11948. A bill for the relief of Dr. Manouchehr Atash and his wife, Homa Atash; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FUQUA:

H.R. 11949. A bill to provide for the conveyance of certain real property of the United States situated in Wakulla County, Fla., to George Strickland; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 11950. A bill to provide for the conveyance of certain real property of the United States situated in Wakulla County, Fla., to C. Taff; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mrs. GREEN of Oregon:

H.R. 11951. A bill for the relief of Chan Kwok Doon (also known as Wong Si Dip and Gordon Wong); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HOSMER:

H.R. 11952. A bill for the relief of Maria Karidakis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JOHNSON of California:

H.R. 11953. A bill for the relief of Jose Luis Calleja-Perez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MACHEN:

H.R. 11954. A bill for the relief of Sp. 5 (E-5) Luis Perez Tonson; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MULTER:

H.R. 11955. A bill for the relief of Marie Tavil; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. OTTINGER:

H.R. 11956. A bill for the relief of Dr. Raphael J. Ho Tai; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. POFF:

H.R. 11957. A bill for the relief of Muriel Williams; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PRICE:

H.R. 11958. A bill for the relief of Huseyin Duru; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. STALBAUM:

H.R. 11959. A bill for the relief of Aleksandra Grozdanic; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TEAGUE of Texas:

H.R. 11960. A bill to authorize the President to retire Lt. Gen. Robert Wesley Colglazier, Jr., in the grade of lieutenant general; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. TOLL:

H.R. 11961. A bill for the relief of Albert R. Sabaroff; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BOB WILSON:

H.R. 11962. A bill for the relief of John E. Tucker; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. YOUNGER:

H.R. 11963. A bill for the relief of Lennart Gordon Langhorne; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ZABLOCKI:

H.R. 11964. A bill for the relief of Miss Marianna Mazzucco; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

287. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the Oklahoma State Pipe Trades Association, Tulsa, Okla., relative to the current legislative program; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

288. Also, petition of Massachusetts Farm Bureau Federation, Waltham, Mass., relative to the farm labor problem as it relates to harvest workers for the Massachusetts apple crop; to the Committee on Agriculture.

289. Also, petition of Polar Bear Association and Polar Bear Post 436 VFW, Detroit, Mich., relative to supporting the cause of freedom against the tyranny of communism; to the Committee on Armed Services.

290. Also, petition of Building and Trades Department, AFL-CIO, San Francisco, Calif., relative to enactment of legislation, H.R. 10027 and S. 1665, relating to picketing in a labor dispute; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

291. Also, petition of General Executive Board, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators & Paperhangers of America, Washington, D.C., relative to section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley law; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

292. Also, petition of Noland A. Hale, Cleveland, Ohio, and others, relative to the Federal minimum wage law; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

293. Also, petition of the International Executive Board, International Woodworkers of America, Portland, Oreg., relative to the workers' right to organize; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

294. Also, petition of United-Italian American Labor Council, Inc., New York, N.Y., relative to section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley law; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

295. Also, petition of Alabama State Chamber of Commerce, Montgomery, Ala., relative to the policy and actions of the United States in Vietnam; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

296. Also, petition of Knights of Columbus, Philadelphia Chapter, Philadelphia, Pa., relative to the policy and actions of the United States in Vietnam; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

297. Also, petition of Polish Legion of American Veterans, U.S.A., North Chicago, Ill., relative to the policy and actions of the United States in Vietnam; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

298. Also, petition of Okinawa City, Town & Village Governments Association, Naha, Okinawa, relative to a request for early return of administrating authority over Okinawa to Japan; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

299. Also, petition of Okinawa City, Town & Village Governments Association, Naha, Okinawa, relative to a request for carrying out of election of the chief executive by popular vote; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

300. Also, petition of the City Council, Anchorage, Alaska, relative to donations to cities of Federal surplus property; to the Committee on Government Operations.

301. Also, petition of Board of County Commissioners, County of Martin, Williamston, N.C., relative to the death of Hon. Herbert C. Bonner, a Representative of the First Congressional District of North Carolina; to the Committee on House Administration.

302. Also, petition of mayor and board of commissioners, town of Williamston, Williamston, N.C., relative to the death of Hon. Herbert C. Bonner, a Representative of the First Congressional District of North Carolina; to the Committee on House Administration.

303. Also, petition of Henry Stoner, Avon Park, Fla., relative to sundry petitions; to the Committee on House Administration.

304. Also petition of the National District Attorneys' Association, Stockton, Calif., relative to urging passage of S. 1636 regarding Federal-State conflict over water rights; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

305. Also, petition of California Association of Airport Executives, Inc., relative to urging Congress to enact appropriate measures which would require the Civil Aeronautics Board to assure that certificated airlines maintain service and schedules to meet the need of the communities they serve; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

306. Also, petition of Jack Bright and John W. Oliver, 300 MacDonald Avenue, Irwin, Pa., relative to registering Communists; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

307. Also, petition of the clerk of the board of supervisors, county of Los Angeles, Los Angeles, Calif., relative to paying tribute to Russell Galbraith O'Brien for his patriotic contributions; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

308. Also, petition of International Woodworkers of America, Portland, Oreg., relative to the "one man, one vote" ruling of the Supreme Court; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

309. Also, petition of Ivan E. Loftis, Columbus, Ohio, relative to a redress of grievances; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

310. Also, petition of National Association of Postmasters of the United States, Omaha, Nebr., relative to their appreciation to each Member of the 89th Congress of the United States; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

311. Also, petition of the International Woodworkers of America, Portland, Oreg., relative to the social security system; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

REGULATION OF LOBBYING ACT

In compliance with Public Law 601, 79th Congress, title III, Regulation of Lobbying Act, section 308(b), which provides as follows:

(b) All information required to be filed under the provisions of this section with the Clerk of the House of Representatives and the Secretary of the Senate shall be compiled by said Clerk and Secretary, acting jointly, as soon as practicable after the close of the calendar quarter with respect to which such information is filed and shall be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The Clerk of the House of Representatives and the Secretary of the Senate jointly submit their report of the compilation required by said law and have included all registrations and quarterly reports received.

QUARTERLY REPORTS

The following reports for the second calendar quarter of 1965 were received too late to be included in the published reports for that quarter:

A. Norman Abelson, 1625 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Home Builders of the United States, 1625 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $2,312.50. E. (9) $499.40.

A. Active-Retired Lighthouse Service, Employees Association, Post Office Box 2169, South Portland, Maine.
D. (6) $156. E. (9) $144.45.

A. Aerospace Industries Association of America, Inc., 1725 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $4,935.20. E. (9) $4,935.20.

A. Donald C. Alexander, 603 Dixie Terminal Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.
B. National Piano Manufacturers Association of America, Inc., 1801 Gilbert Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.
D. (6) $20,208.99. E. (9) $188.36.

A. Allen & Murden, Inc., 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Committee of European Shipowners, 30-32 St. Mary Axe, London E.C. 3, England, and Norwegian Shipowners Association, Post Office Box 1452, Oslo, Norway.
D. (6) $4,000. E. (9) $575.96.

A. Allen & Murden, Inc., 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Informal Committee of European and Other Foreign Cruise Ship Lines, 25 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $10,500. E. (9) $801.07.

A. American Automobile Association, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. American Cancer Society, 219 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) $7,666.16.

A. American Carpet Institute, Inc., 350 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $285. E. (9) $367.46.

A. American College of Radiology, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $5,587.31. E. (9) $5,587.31.

A. American Dental Association, 222 East Superior Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $4,137.86. E. (9) $4,137.86.

A. American Gas Association, Inc., 605 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. American Hospital Association, 840 North Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $12,266.56. E. (9) $12,266.56.

A. American Humane Association, 896 Pennsylvania Street, Denver, Colo.

A. American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $166.87. E. (9) $15,302.21.

A. American Life Convention, 230 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $1,121.06. E. (9) $81.58.

A. American Nurses' Association, Inc., 10 Columbus Circle, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $7,491.14. E. (9) $7,491.14.

A. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $10,290.06. E. (9) $21,770.47.

A. Robert E. Ansheles, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Consolidated International Trading Corp., Empire State Building, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $150. E. (9) $90.57.

A. Richard H. Appert, 14 Wall Street, New York, N.Y.
B. Halcon International, Inc., 2 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) $42.55.

A. Roy A. Archibald, 1705 Murchison Drive, Burlingame, Calif.
B. National Education Association, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $513.57. E. (9) $145.69.

A. Arent, Fox, Kintner, Plotkin & Kahn, 1000 Federal Bar Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Motor & Equipment Manufacturers Association, 304 West 58th Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $1,687.50. E. (9) $723.53.

A. Arnold, Fortas & Porter, 1229 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Commissioner of Baseball, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) $300.86.

A. Arnold, Fortas & Porter, 1229 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Lever Brothers Co., 390 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $45.

A. Arnold, Fortas & Porter, 1229 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Lever Brothers Co., 390 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Arnold, Fortas & Porter, 1229 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Retail Merchants Association, 100 West 31st Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Arnold, Fortas & Porter, 1229 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Record Industry Association of America, Inc., 1 East 57th Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $8,333.33. E. (9) $1,262.07.

A. Arthritis & Rheumatism Foundation, 10 Columbus Circle, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) $1,244.92.

A. Lester Asher, 228 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.
B. Conference of labor organizations.
D. (6) $750.

A. A. V. Atkinson, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Communications Workers of America, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) $4,135.15.

A. Frank Baird-Smith, 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Tank Truck Carriers, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Bandag, Inc., 1056 Hershey Avenue, Muscatine, Iowa.
E. (9) $1,932.47.

A. Lowell R. Beck, 1705 DeSales Street, Washington, D.C.
B. American Bar Association, 1705 DeSales Street, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $30.

A. John H. Beidler.
B. Industrial Union Department, AFL-CIO, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $3,150. E. (9) $172.77.

A. Helen Berthelot, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Communications Workers of America, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) $5,514.04.

A. Leon G. Billings, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Public Power Association, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $750.

A. Joel D. Blackmon, 910 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. International Mailers Union, 2240 Bell Court, Denver, Colo.
D. (6) $750.

A. C. B. Blankenship, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Communications Workers of America, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) $3,425.32.

A. Bernard L. Boutin, 1625 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Home Builders of the United States, 1625 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $1,706.25. E. (9) $8.85.

A. J. Wiley Bowers, 537 Cherry Street, Chattanooga, Tenn.
B. Tennessee Valley Public Power Association, 537 Cherry Street, Chattanooga, Tenn.

A. Chas. B. Bowling, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Grange, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $600.

A. Col. A. A. Brackett, 333 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., Washington, D.C.

A. Wally Briscoe.
B. National Community Television Association, Inc., 535 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $126. E. (9) $7.50.

A. Florence I. Broadwell, 1737 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Federation of Federal Employees, 1737 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $3,432.73. E. (9) $4.50.

A. Milton E. Brooding, 215 Fremont Street, San Francisco, Calif.
B. California Packing Corp., 215 Fremont Street, San Francisco, Calif.
D. (6) $750. E. (9) $100.

A. Brotherhood of Railway & Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express & Station Employees, 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
D. (6) $8,563.85. E. (9) $8,563.85.

A. J. Robert Brouse, 1030 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Animal Health Institute, 1030 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Robert J. Brown, 1735 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Telephone Cooperative Association, 1735 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $111.

A. James E. Bryan, 2000 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Blue Shield Plans, 425 North Michigan Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $1,000. E. (9) $2,291.14.

A. Henry H. Buckman, 54 Buckman Building, Jacksonville, Fla.
B. The Canal Authority of the State of Florida, 803 Rosselle Street, Jacksonville, Fla.

A. Henry H. Buckman, 54 Buckman Building, Jacksonville, Fla.
B. Florida Inland Navigation District, Citizens Bank Building, Bunnell, Fla.

A. Bulgarian Claims Committee, 24 Beekman Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $630. E. (9) $345.21.

A. Charles S. Burns, 1102 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
B. American Mining Congress, Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $584.50. E. (9) 242.29.

A. George H. Buschmann, 2000 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Manufacturers of automotive parts and accessories.
D. (6) $23,330. E. (9) $8,987.60.

A. George H. Buschmann, 2000 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Cement producers.
E. (9) $1,647.72.

A. Business Equipment Manufacturers Association.
E. (9) $755.46.

A. Business Information Service, 300 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, D.C.

A. Canal Authority of the State of Florida, 803 Rosselle Street, Jacksonville, Fla.

A. Canal Zone Central Labor Union-Metal Trades Council, Post Office Box 471, Balboa Heights, C.Z.
D. (6) $3,673.21. E. (9) $1,598.17.

A. Marvin Caplan, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Industrial Union Department, AFL–CIO, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $3,211. E. (9) $191.92.

A. Col. John T. Carlton, 333 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., Washington, D.C.

A. W. W. Carson, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Order of Railway Conductors & Brakemen, ORC & B Building, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

A. Casey, Lane & Mittendorf, 26 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
B. South African Sugar Association, Norwich Union House, Durban Club Place, Durban, South Africa.
E. (9) $4,326.17.

A. Donald E. Channell, 1705 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Bar Association, 1705 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $200. E. (9) $22.

A. Hal M. Christensen, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Dental Association, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $2,250.

A. Citizens Committee on National Resources, 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $11,725. E. (9) $9,627.24.

A. Allen C. K. Clark, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Shipbuilders Council of America, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Clay L. Cochran, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Industrial Union Department, AFL–CIO, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $3,770.78. E. (9) $289.19.

A. David Cohen, 1223 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Americans for Democratic Action, 1223 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $2,100.02. E. (9) $204.20.

A. Nicholas S. Collins, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Committee of American Steamship Lines, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $240. E. (9) $15.06.

A. Paul G. Collins, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The American Bankers Association, 90 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $125.

A. Committee on Constructive Price, 3 Gateway Center, Post Office Box 2276, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A. Bernard J. Conway, 222 East Superior Street, Chicago, Ill.
B. American Dental Association, 222 East Superior Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $1,375.

A. Harry N. Cook, 1130 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The National Waterways Conference.

A. Council for a Livable World, 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $37,782.63. E. (9) $26,557.46.

A. Council of State Chambers of Commerce, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $814.85. E. (9) $814.85.

A. Donald M. Counihan, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Writing Instrument Manufacturers Association, 1405 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) $3,000.

A. William A. Cromartie, 1 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.
B. Park Sherman Co., 1200 Park Avenue, Murfreesboro, Tenn.
D. (6) $383.39. E. (9) $33.39.

A. Henry Ashton Crosby, 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Council for a Livable World, 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $4,500.

A. Cuba Claims Association, Inc., 407 Lincoln Road, Miami Beach, Fla.
D. (6) $725. E. (9) $779.46.

A. Michael P. Daniels, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. United States-Japan Trade Council, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $600.

A. Charles A. Darnell, 3129 Brereton Court, Huntington, W. Va.
B. Sheet Metal Workers' International Association, 1000 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

A. Valentine B. Deale, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Bandag, Inc., 1056 Hershey Avenue, Muscatine, Iowa.
D. (6) $1,900. E. (9) $32.47.

A. S. P. Deas, 520 National Bank of Commerce Building, New Orleans, La.
E. (9) $55.51.

A. Robert F. DeLay, 230 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Ronald W. De Lucien, 1133 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Canners Association, 1133 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $250. E. (9) $60.

A. Evelyn Dubrow, 1710 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
B. International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, 1710 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $2,535. E. (9) $1,653.15.

A. Henry I. Dworshak, 1102 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
B. American Mining Congress, Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $553.14.

A. James M. Earnest, 1000 Woodward Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Mauritius Sugar Syndicate, Plantation House, Place d' Armes, Post Office Box 312, Port Louis, Mauritius.
E. (9) $3,014.41.

A. Eastern Meat Packers Association, Inc., 1820 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $17.30. E. (9) $25.08.

A. Herman Edelsberg, 1640 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, 315 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $140.

A. Harold E. Edwards, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. United Steelworkers of America, 1500 Commonwealth Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.
D. (6) $3,370. E. (9) $300.

A. J. C. B. Ehringhaus, Jr., Post Office Box 1776, Raleigh, N.C.
B. Southern Railway System, Post Office Box 1808, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $4,500. E. (9) $1,725.25.

A. John Doyle Elliott, 808 North Capitol Street, Washington, D.C.
B. Townsend Plan, Inc., 808 North Capitol Street, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $1,625.

A. Warren G. Elliott, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Life Insurance Association of America, 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $284.75. E. (9) $37.05.

A. John W. Emeigh, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The National Rural Letter Carriers' Association, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $674.46. E. (9) $39.

A. Lawrence E. Ernst, 301 East Capitol Street, Washington, D.C.
B. National Star Route Mail Carriers Association, 301 East Capitol Street, Washington, D.C.
E. (9) $798.

A. John D. Fagan, 200 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.
B. Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States.
D. (6) $1,925 E. (9) $16.70.

A. William J. Fannin, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

A. Arthur S. Fefferman, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Life Convention, 230 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A. Henry G. Fischer, 1726 M Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Educational Television, 10 Columbus Circle, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $200.

A. Mello G. Fish, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. United Steelworkers of America, 1500 Commonwealth Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.
D. (6) $2,835. E. (9) $300.

A. Donald G. Fletcher, 828 Midland Bank Building, Minneapolis, Minn.
B. Crop Quality Council, 828 Midland Bank Building, Minneapolis, Minn.
D. (6) $4,125. E. (9) $847.90.

A. Florida Inland Navigation District, Citizens Bank Building, Bunnel, Fla.

A. William Flythe, Jr., 1411 35th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Right To Work Committee, 1900 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $1,200.

A. Frederick W. Ford.
B. National Community Television Association, Inc., 535 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $278. E. (9) $6.

A. Forest Farmers Association Cooperative, Post Office Box 7284, Station C, Atlanta, Ga.
D. (6) $376.78. E. (9) $376.78.

A. James F. Fort, 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $750. E. (9) $310.50.

A. Robert W. Frase, 1820 Jefferson Place NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Book Publishers Council, Inc., 1 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $3,250. E. (9) $3,135.

A. Milton Fricke, Papillion, Nebr.
B. National Association of Soil & Water Conservation Districts, League City, Tex.
D. (6) $133.67. E. (6) $133.67.

A. David C. Fullarton, 1735 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Telephone Cooperative Association, 1735 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $275.

A. Mary Condon Gereau, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Education Association, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $1,465.98. E. (9) $607.82.

A. Harry J. Gerrity, 907 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Building Owners & Managers, 134 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.
E. (9) $157.74.

A. Royce L. Givens, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $2,550.

A. Robert Glicker, 1642 South 52d Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
B. International Mailers Union, 2240 Bell Court, Denver, Colo.
D. (6) $127.91. E. (9) $67.91.

A. Harry L. Graham, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Grange, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $3,000.

A. Harlan V. Hadley, 1710 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Taxation Committee of Automobile Manufacturers Association, 320 New Center Building, Detroit, Mich.
D. (6) $625.

A. Robert N. Hampton, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $3,874.98. E. (9) $118.97.

A. William A. Hanscom, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers International Union, 1840 California Street, Denver, Colo.
D. (6) $1,437.50. E. (9) $225.

A. William B. Harman, Jr., 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Life Convention, 230 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $231.38. E. (9) $7.66.

A. L. James Harmanson, Jr., 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $5,749.98. E. (9) $124.20.

A. Kit H. Haynes, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Hedrick & Lane, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Committee on Constructive Price, 3 Gateway Center, Post Office Box 2276, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A. Robert B. Heiney, 1133 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Canners Association, 1133 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $875. E. (9) $1,575.64.

A. Noel Hemmendinger, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. United States-Japan Trade Council, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $150.

A. Hester, Owen & Crowder, 432 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Boston Wool Trade Association, 263 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.
D. (6) $600. E. (9) $36.08.

A. Hester, Owen & Crowder, 432 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Wool Manufacturers, 386 Fourth Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $1,000.

A. Hester, Owen & Crowder, 432 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.
B. National Wool Growers Association, 414 Crandall Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.
D. (6) $1,000.

A. Hester, Owen & Crowder, 432 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.
B. National Wool Trade Association, 263 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

A. Hester, Owen & Crowder, 432 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.
B. New York Wool Trade Association, 155 West 44th Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Hester, Owen & Crowder, 432 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Philadelphia Wool & Textile Association, Post Office Box 472, Station S, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Hester, Owen & Crowder, 432 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.
B. United States Brewers Association, 535 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $5,000. E. (9) $93.75.

A. Norman Hill, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Industrial Union Department, AFL-CIO, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $2,574.

A. Carey W. Hilliard, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The National Rural Letter Carriers' Association, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $674.46. E. (9) $27.

A. Brig. Gen. James D. Hittle, USMC, retired, 200 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.
B. Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States.
D. (6) $1,166.67. E. (9) $103.55.

A. Ralph D. Hodges, Jr.
B. National Forest Products Association, 1619 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
E. (9) $73.65.

A. Frank N. Hoffmann, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. United Steelworkers of America, 1500 Commonwealth Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.
D. (6) $4,000. E. (9) $1,000.

A. John W. Holton, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The American Bankers Association, 90 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $1,500. E. (9) $398.94.

A. Edwin M. Hood, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Shipbuilders Council of America, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Samuel H. Horne, 1145 Munsey Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Park Sherman Co., 1200 Park Avenue, Murfreesboro, Tenn.
D. (6) $383.39. E. (9) $33.39.

A. Harold A. Hosier, 2240 Bell Court, Denver, Colo.
B. International Mailers Union, 2240 Bell Court, Denver, Colo.
D. (6) $809.60. E. (9) $606.60.

A. David P. Houlihan, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. United States-Japan Trade Council, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $600.

A. Harold K. Howe, 400 Walker Building, Washington, D.C.
B. American Institute of Laundering, Joliet, Ill.
D. (6) $2,649.99.

A. Harold K. Howe, 400 Walker Building, Washington, D.C.
B. National Automatic Merchandising Association, 400 Walker Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $307.50.

A. Harold K. Howe, 400 Walker Building, Washington, D.C.
B. The Outdoor Power Equipment Institute, Inc., 400 Walker Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Floyd E. Huffman, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The National Rural Letter Carriers' Association, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $674.46. E. (9) $106.

A. Illinois State Conference of Building Trades Unions, 130 North Wells Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $3,000. E. (9) $2,585.51.

A. International Association of Machinists, Machinists Building, Washington, D.C.
E. (9) $2,246.51.

A. International Mailers Union, 2240 Bell Court, Denver, Colo.
E. (9) $1,687.51.

A. International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, 1126 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) $550.

A. Rear Adm. Alexander Jackson, Jr., 333 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., Washington, D.C.

A. Chas. E. Jackson, 715 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $1,500. E. (9) $15.10.

A. Ralph K. James, 1115 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Committee of American Steamship Lines, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $440. E. (9) $23.26.

A. Glendon E. Johnson, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Life Convention, 230 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $713.75. E. (9) $30.64.

A. Hugo E. Johnson, 600 Bulkley Building, Cleveland, Ohio.
B. American Iron Ore Association, 600 Bulkley Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

A. Charlie W. Jones, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Carpet Institute, Inc., 350 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $250. E. (9) $55.

A. Sheldon Z. Kaplan, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Guatemala Sugar Producers Association, Guatemala City, Guatemala.

A. Karelsen, Karelsen, Lawrence & Nathan, 230 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) $107.20.

A. Jerome J. Keating, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Letter Carriers, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $3,125.

A. Ken Kendrick, 1030 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Wheat Growers, 1030 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $4,872.73. E. (9) $4,872.73.

A. William F. Kenney, New York, N.Y.
B. Shell Oil Co., 50 West 50th Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Franklin E. Kepner, Berwick Bank Building, Berwick, Pa.
B. Associated Railroads of Pennsylvania, Room 1022 Transportation Center, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. John A. Killick, 1820 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Eastern Meat Packers Association, Inc., 1820 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $12.50.

A. John A. Killick, 1820 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Independent Meat Packers Association, 1820 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $262.50.

A. Kenneth L. Kimble, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Life Insurance Association of America, 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $424. E. (9) $5.27.

A. Mr. and Mrs. Harry L. Kingman.
D. (6) $1,980. E. (9) $1,980.

A. James F. Kmetz, 1427 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. United Mine Workers of America, 900 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $4,796.

A. William L. Kohler, 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $1,200. E. (9) $316.94.

A. Kominers & Fort, 529 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Committee of American Steamship Lines, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Kominers & Fort, attorneys, 529 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.
B. T. J. Stevenson & Co., 80 Broad Street, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) $23.93.

A. Herman C. Kruse, 245 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.
B. Pacific Gas & Electric Co., 245 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.
D. (6) $4,125. E. (9) $4,873.33.

A. Lloyd R. Kuhn, 1725 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Aerospace Industries Association of America, Inc., 1725 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $4,368. E. (9) $584.25.

A. Dillard B. Lasseter, 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $1,200. E. (9) $525.

A. John V. Lawrence, 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $1,200. E. (9) $21.50.

A. Thomas B. Lawrence, 917 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Licensed Beverage Association, 420 Seventh Street, Racine, Wis.
D. (6) $650.

A. Robert J. Leigh, 1735 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Telephone Cooperative Association, 1735 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $42.

A. Life Insurance Association of America, 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y., and 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $7,679.96. E. (9) $7,679.96.

A. Lawrence J. Linck & Co., 53 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
E. (9) $933.87.

A. John Linnehan, 1625 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Home Builders of the United States, 1625 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $3,375. E. (9) $496.

A. Charles B. Lipsen, 1741 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Retail Clerks International Association, AFL–CIO, 1741 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $4,250. E. (9) $1,120.45.

A. Maj. Gen. George O. N. Lodoen, USA Ret., 333 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., Washington, D.C.

A. John J. Long, 711 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. International Printing Pressmen & Assistants' Union of North America, Pressmen's Home, Tenn.
D. (6) $1,075. E. (9) $160.

A. Harold O. Lovre, 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $1,200. E. (9) $292.75.

A. John M. Lumley, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Education Association, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $1,490.18. E. (9) $517.68.

A. LeRoy E. Lyon, Jr., 11th & L Building, Sacramento, Calif.
B. California Railroad Association, 215 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.
D. (6) $5,625. E. (9) $887.18.

A. William C. McCamant, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $500. E. (9) $874.96.

A. J. L. McCaskill, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Education Association, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $1,537.50. E. (9) $100.

A. Joseph J. McDonald, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. United Steelworkers of America, 1500 Commonwealth Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.
D. (6) $3,370. E. (9) $300.

A. Stanley J. McFarland, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Education Association, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $813.11. E. (9) $323.12.

A. William H. McLin, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Education Association, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $3,451.22. E. (9) $711.10.

A. Ralph J. McNair, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Life Insurance Association of America, 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $580. E. (9) $15.55.

A. Charles R. McNeill, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The American Bankers Association, 90 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $1,200. E. (9) $146.74.

A. James D. Mann, 839 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Motor Bus Owners, 839 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. James Mark, Jr., 1427 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. United Mine Workers of America, 900 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $4,796.

A. Edwin E. Marsh, 600 Crandall Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.
B. National Wool Growers Association, 600 Crandall Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.
D. (6) $3,255. E. (9) $327.90.

A. P. H. Mathews, 925 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $584.40. E. (9) $260.01.

A. Albert E. May, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Committee of American Steamship Lines, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $340. E. (9) $26.55.

A. Arnold Mayer, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Amalgamated Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen of North America, 2800 North Sheridan Road, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $2,900. E. (9) $340.

A. Ellis E. Meredith, 2000 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Apparel Manufacturers Association, Inc., 2000 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) $2,700.

A. William R. Merriam, 1707 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. International Telephone & Telegraph Corp., 1707 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $2,500. E. (9) $3,090.

A. M. Barry Meyer, 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $750. E. (9) $1,150.75.

A. Miller Associates, Inc., 1705 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Associated Telephone Answering Exchanges, Inc., 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $937.50. E. (9) $90.

A. Miller Associates, Inc., 1705 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The League of New York Theatres, Inc., and the National Association of the Legitimate Theatre, Inc., 137 West 48th Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $1,125. E. (9) $310.65.

A. Joseph L. Miller, 918 16th Street, Washington, D.C.
B. Northern Textile Association.

A. Manfred L. Minzer, Jr., 233 Massachusetts Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.
B. United Coin Collectors Alliance, Post Office Box 5756, Philadelphia, Pa.
D. (6) $1,200.

A. Clarence Mitchell, 100 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 20 West 40th Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $1,875.

A. Stephen A. Mitchell, Post Office Box 932, Taos, N. Mex.

A. M. D. Mobley, 1025 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Vocational Association, Inc., 1025 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. J. R. Modrall, Post Office Box 466, Albuquerque, N. Mex.
B. Aetna Life Insurance Co. and Aetna Casualty & Surety Co., 151 Farmington Avenue, Hartford, Conn.

A. J. R. Modrall, Post Office Box 466, Albuquerque, N. Mex.
B. Travelers Insurance Co. and Travelers Indemnity Co., 1 Tower Square, Hartford, Conn.

A. Willis C. Moffatt, 536 First Security Building, Boise, Idaho.
B. Unorganized group of petroleum companies.

A. Harry L. Moffett, 1102 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
B. American Mining Congress, Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $1,737.50. E. (9) $25.70.

A. Joseph E. Moody, 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $625.

A. Carlos Moore, 25 Louisiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. International Brotherhood of Teamsters, 25 Louisiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $3,000.

A. Clarence W. Moore, 421 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, D.C.
B. Cuba Claims Association, Inc., 407 Lincoln Road, Miami Beach, Fla.

A. Mrs. Jennelle Moorhead, Eugene Continuation Center, Eugene, Oreg.

A. Curtis Morris, 1725 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Gas Association, Inc., 605 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Motor & Equipment Manufacturers Association, 304 West 58th Street, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) $7,955.

A. John J. Murphy, Jr., 815 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Bricklayers, Masons & Plasterers International Union of America, 815 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $2,600. E. (9) $638.03.

A. J. Walter Myers, Jr., Post Office Box 7284, Station C, Atlanta, Ga.
B. Forest Farmers Association Cooperative, Post Office Box 7284, Station C, Atlanta, Ga.
D. (6) $118.29. E. (9) $196.49.

A. Kenneth D. Naden, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $7,174.98. E. (9) $334.12.

A. National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 20 West 40th Street, New York, N.Y.

A. National Association of Blue Shield Plans, 425 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
E. (9) $2,291.14.

A. National Association of Building Owners and Managers, 134 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.
E. (9) $9.

A. National Association of Home Builders of the United States 1625 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $9,858.72. E. (9) $15,159.99.

A. National Association of Letter Carriers, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $417,126.04. E. (9) $17,660.18.

A. National Association of Real Estate Boards, 36 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill., and 1300 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.
E. (9) $16,045.05.

A. National Association of Wheat Growers, 1030 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $4,872.73. E. (9) $4,872.73.

A. National Audio-Visual Association, Inc., 3150 Spring Street, Fairfax, Va.
D. (6) $26,055. E. (9) $2,107.84.

A. National Canners Association, 1133 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $510,617.75. E. (9) $11,982.65.

A. National Coal Policy Conference, Inc., 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) $4,556.30.

A. National Committee for Immigration Reform, 1616 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $6,675. E. (9) $3,160.14.

A. National Community Television Association, Inc., 535 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $542.50. E. (9) $542.50.

A. National Congress of Parents and Teachers, 700 North Rush Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. National Council on Business Mail, Inc., 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $137.89. E. (9) $249.99.

A. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $3,013.40. E. (9) $7,702.55.

A. National Council Junior Order United American Mechanics, 3027 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
E. (9) $272.63.

A. National Council Associates, 421 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, D.C.
B. Committee for the Study of Revenue Bond Financing, 149 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $3,000. E. (9) $412.51.

A. National Farmers Organization, Corning, Iowa.
E. (9) $4,240.34.

A. National Federation of Federal Employees, 1737 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $108,659.79. E. (9) $15,472.85.

A. National Federation of Independent Businesses, Inc., 920 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $20,049.49. E. (9) $20,049.49.

A. National Forest Products Association, 1619 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $1,667.99. E. (9) $2,007.44.

A. National Grange, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) $8,850.

A. National Housing Conference, Inc., 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $8,891.14. E. (9) $28,536.61.

A. National Independent Meat Packers Association, 1820 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $1,738.08. E. (9) $2,283.

A. National Livestock Feeders Association, 309 Livestock Exchange Building, Omaha, Nebr.
D. (6) $5,300. E. (9) $5,300.

A. National Multiple Sclerosis Society, 257 Park Avenue South, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) $829.95.

A. National Rehabilitation Association, Inc., 1029 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $4,252.71. E. (9) $1,032.

A. National Rice Users Conference, 1729 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $27,400. E. (9) $14,726.36.

A. National Rural Letter Carriers' Association, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $37,985.73. E. (9) $13,379.74.

A. National Tax Equality Association, Inc., 1000 Connecticut Avenue Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $23,852.62. E. (9) $18,062.25.

A. National Telephone Cooperative Association, 1735 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) $428.

A. National Wool Growers Association, 600 Crandall Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.
D. (6) $1,354.50. E. (9) $7,821.04.

A. Edward K. Nellor, 1900 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. George R. Nelson, Machinists Building, Washington, D.C.
B. International Association of Machinists, Machinists Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $1,500. E. (9) $746.51.

A. New York and New Jersey Dry Dock Association, 161 William Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $2,024.63. E. (9) $1,817.67.

A. Herschel D. Newsom, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Grange, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) $3,750.

A. Sarah H. Newman, 1029 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Consumers League, 1029 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $1,650.

A. W. R. Noble, 1317 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Farm & Power Equipment Dealers Association, Material Handling Equipment Distributors Association, and National Retail Hardware Association.

A. Joseph A. Noone, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Agricultural Chemicals Association, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Richard T. O'Connell, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $4,050. E. (9) $38.66.

A. O'Connor, Green, Thomas & Walters, 508 Federal Bar Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Citizens Committee for Balanced Legislative Representation, 870 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.
D. (6) $25,000. E. (9) $1,806.42.

A. John A. O'Donnell, 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $1,200.

A. John A. O'Donnell, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Federation of Sugarcane Planters, Gonzaga Building, Manila, Philippines.
D. (6) $1,500.

A. John A. O'Donnell, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Philippine Sugar Association, Davies Building, Manila, Philippines.
D. (6) $4,500.

A. Order of Railway Conductors and Brakemen, O.R.C. & B. Building, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
E. (9) $5,454.69.

A. Osceola Operating Corp., 230 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. J. Allen Overton, Jr., 1102 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
B. American Mining Congress, Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $1,200.

A. Lew M. Paramore, Town House Hotel, Post Office Box 1310, Kansas City, Kans.
B. Mississippi Valley Association, 225 South Meramec, St. Louis, Mo.

A. Fred W. Peel, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Hecla Mining Co., Wallace, Idaho.
E. (9) $70.50.

A. Sandford Z. Persons, 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. United World Federalists, 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $2,500. E. (9) $306.79.

A. Andrew A. Pettis, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America, 534 Cooper Street, Camden, N.J.
D. (6) $4,038. E. (9) $1,978.90.

A. Albert Pike, Jr., 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
B. Life Insurance Association of America, 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $146.63. E. (9) $42.47.

A. James F. Pinkney, 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $1,000. E. (9) $67.55.

A. Plains Cotton Growers, Inc., 1720 Avenue M, Lubbock, Tex.
D. (6) $33,361.55. E. (9) $1,350.

A. S. L. Platt, 723 Investment Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, Honolulu, Hawaii.

A. J. Francis Pohlhaus, 100 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 20 West 40th Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Quinn & Quinn, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. British West Indies Sugar Association, Post Office Box 170, Bridgetown, Barbados, West Indies, Compania Azucarera Valdez, Casilla 4329, Guayaquil, Ecuador; Azucarera Nacional, S.A., Apartado 75, Panama City, Panama, Corozal Sugar Co., Post Office Box 27, Corozal, British Honduras.
D. (6) $14,375. E. (9) $2,595.73.

A. James H. Rademacher, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Letter Carriers, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $2,500.

A. W. A. Raftery, 304 West 58th Street, New York, N.Y.
B. Motor & Equipment Manufacturers' Association, 304 West 58th Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $3,000. E. (9) $547.05.

A. Ragan & Mason, 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The Bermuda Trade Development Board, Hamilton, Bermuda.
D. (6) $1,666. E. (9) $426.38.

A. Ragan & Mason, 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Bulk Food Carriers, Inc., 311 California Street, San Francisco, Calif.
D. (6) $900. E. (9) $41.26.

A. Ragan & Mason, 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Sea-Land Service, Inc., Post Office Box 1050, Elizabeth, N.J.
D. (6) $900. E. (9) $89.05.

A. Ragan & Mason, 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Seatrain Lines, Inc., 595 River Road, Edgewater, N.J.
D. (6) $900.

A. Record Industry Association of America, Inc., 1 East 57th Street, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) $8,527.43.

A. Peter Regalado, 1520 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. George L. Reid, Jr., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $799.98. E. (9) $169.85.

A. Reilly & Wells, 1120 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Printing Industries of America, Inc., 20 Chevy Chase Circle NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $1,800. E. (9) $88.23.

A. Reserve Officers Association of the United States, 333 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., Washington, D.C.

A. James W. Respess, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Education Association, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $305.03. E. (9) $170.15.

A. John J. Riley, 1625 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Home Builders of the United States, 1625 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $1,828. E. (9) $200.68.

A. Gloria Riordan, 1126 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. International Union of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, 1126 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $500.

A. William Neale Roach, 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Trucking Associations, Inc. 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $1,200. E. (9) $125.45.

A. Kenneth A. Roberts, 423 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Animal Health Institute, 1030 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $3,000.

A. John F. Rolph, III, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The American Bankers Association, 90 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $500.

A. Royall, Koegel & Rogers, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Insurance Association, 110 William Street, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) $1.54.

A. Royall, Koegel & Rogers, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Ad Hoc Committee of Publishing Companies, 60-62 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) $12.40.

A. Rubenstein, Wolfson & Co., Inc., 230 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
B. National Independent Coal Operators Association, Pikeville, Ky.
E. (9) $115.

A. John Forney Rudy, 902 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
B. The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio.

A. J. T. Rutherford, 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $1,200. E. (9) $779.12.

A. Francis J. Ryley, 519 Title and Trust Building, Phoenix, Ariz.
B. Standard Oil Co. of California, San Francisco., et al.

A. Edward J. Schmuck, 1200 Farragut Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Aetna Life Insurance Co. and Aetna Casualty & Surety Co., 151 Farmington Avenue, Hartford, Conn.

A. Edward J. Schmuck, 1200 Farragut Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Travelers Insurance Co. and Travelers Indemnity Co., 1 Tower Square, Hartford, Conn.

A. C. Herschel Schooley, 815 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Independent Bankers Association of America, Sauk Centre, Minn.
D. (6) $4,000. E. (9) $3,556.65.

A. Clayton A. Seeber, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Education Association, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $2,509.73. E. (9) $719.75.

A. Theodore A. Serrill, 491 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.
B. National Newspaper Association, 491 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.
E. (9) $172.15.

A. Kenneth D. Shaw, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Brotherhood of Railway & Steamship Clerks, 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
D. (6) $474.99.

A. John J. Sheehan, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. United Steelworkers of America, 1500 Commonwealth Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.
D. (6) $3,500. E. (9) $300.

A. Laurence P. Sherfy, 1102 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
B. American Mining Congress, Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $575.

A. Single Persons Tax Reform Lobby, 1692A Green Street, San Francisco, Calif.
D. (6) $637.47. E. (9) $693.96.

A. W. A. Smallwood, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Communications Workers of America, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. James E. Smith, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The American Bankers Association, 90 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $500. E. (9) $226.28.

A. Milan D. Smith, 1133 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Canners Association, 1133 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Dr. Spencer M. Smith, Jr., 1709 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Va.
B. Citizens Committee on Natural Resources, 712 Dupont Circle Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $3,249.99. E. (9) $1,909.73.

A. Southern Pine Industry Committee, 520 National Bank of Commerce Building, New Orleans, La.
D. (6) $1,426.67. (9) $4,208.11.

A. Chester S. Stackpole, 605 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y.
B. American Gas Association, Inc., 605 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. State and Federal Relations, National Education Association, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) $19,957.51.

A. Mrs. Alexander Stewart (Annalee), 120 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.
B. Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, 120 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $30,928.25. E. (9) $8,648.02.

A. Stitt & Hemmendinger, 1000 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.
B. American Council of Flatware Importers, Inc., 241 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Stitt & Hemmendinger, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Association To Acquire Compensation for Damages Prior to Peace Treaty, Naha, Okinawa; Association of Landowners of Okinawa.
D. (6) $5,000. E. (9) $1,400.

A. Stitt & Hemmendinger, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Fuji Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., 80 Pine Street, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) $61.

A. Stitt & Hemmendinger, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Japan General Merchandise Exporters' Association, No. 2, 3-Chome, Nihonbashi, Muromachi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo, Japan.
D. (6) $200. E. (9) $200.

A. Stitt & Hemmendinger, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Japan General Merchandise Exporters' Association and Japan Rubber Footwear Manufacturers' Association of Tokyo, Japan; Miscellaneous Goods Division, Japanese Chamber of Commerce of New York, Inc., and Imported Footwear Group, National Council of American Importers, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $1,200. E. (9) $300.

A. Stitt & Hemmendinger, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Japan Steel Wire Products Exporters' Association, 36 Hisamatsucho, Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo, Japan.
E. (9) $30.

A. Stitt & Hemmendinger, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Japan Vinyl Goods Manufacturers' Association, 11, 3-Chome Akasaka-Denmacho, Minato-ku, Tokyo, Japan.
E. (9) $55.

A. Stitt & Hemmendinger, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Silver Co., 241 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Stitt & Hemmendinger, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. A. D. Sutton & Sons, 1 West 37th Street, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) $195.

A. Nelson A. Stitt, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. United States-Japan Trade Council, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $150.

A. Francis W. Stover, 200 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.
B. Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States.
D. (6) $3,125.

A. Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried, Frank & Kampelman, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. New York Mercantile Exchange, 6 Harrison Street, New York, N.Y.

A. William A. Stringfellow, 6004 Roosevelt Street, Bethesda, Md.
B. National Association of Mutual Insurance Agents, 520 Investment Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Philip W. Stroupe, 1102 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
B. American Mining Congress, Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $450. E. (9) $146.60.

A. Barry Sullivan, 536 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of River & Harbor Contractors, 3900 North Charles Street, Baltimore, Md.
D. (6) $750. E. (9) $57.12.

A. C. Austin Sutherland, 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Tank Truck Carriers, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. William A. Sutherland, 1200 Farragut Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Aetna Life Insurance Co. and Aetna Casualty & Surety Co., 151 Farmington Avenue, Hartford, Conn.

A. William A. Sutherland, 1200 Farragut Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Travelers Insurance Co. and Travelers Indemnity Co., 1 Tower Square, Hartford, Conn.

A. Monroe Sweetland, 1705 Murchison Drive, Burlingame, Calif.
B. National Education Association, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $418.88. E. (9) $198.21.

A. Russell A. Swindell, Post Office Box 2635, Raleigh, N.C.
B. North Carolina Railroad Association, Post Office Box 2635, Raleigh, N.C.
D. (6) $2,745.66. E. (9) $1,027.87.

A. J. Woodrow Thomas, 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Trans World Airlines, 10 Richards Road, Kansas City, Mo.

A. Julia C. Thompson, 1030 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Nurses' Association, Inc., 10 Columbus Circle, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $2,775.50.

A. Eugene M. Thorez, 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
B. Life Insurance Association of America, 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $175. E. (9) $35.40.

A. Dwight D. Townsend, 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Cooperative League of USA, 59 East Van Buren Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Richard S. Tribbe, 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Trans World Airlines, Inc., 10 Richards Road, Kansas City, Mo.

A. Paul T. Truitt, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Plant Food Institute, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) $8.85.

A. Gladys Uhl, 1616 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Committee for Immigration Reform, 1616 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $1,453.17. E. (9) $162.30.

A. United Cerebral Palsy Associations, 321 West 44th Street, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) $1,363.22.

A. United States-Japan Trade Council, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $2,137. E. (9) $2,137.

A. United World Federalists, 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $4,935.75. E. (9) $4,935.75.

A. F. Bourne Upham, III, 1102 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
B. American Mining Congress, Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $580.

A. Charles R. Van Horn, 17th and H Streets NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co., Charles and Baltimore Streets, Baltimore, Md.

A. Richard E. Vernor, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Life Convention, 230 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $175.93. E. (9) $43.28.

A. Veterans of World War I, USA, Inc., 40 G Street NE., Washington, D.C.

A. Harold S. Walker, Jr., 605 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y.
B. American Gas Association, Inc., 605 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Paul H. Walker, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Life Insurance Association of America, 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $103.50. E. (9) $2.98.

A. Franklin Wallick, 1126 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. International Union, United Automobile, Aerospace & Agricultural Implement Workers of America, Solidarity House, 8000 East Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
D. (6) $2,971.14. E. (9) $951.71.

A. Watters & Donovan, 161 William Street, New York, N.Y.
B. New York and New Jersey Dry Dock Association, 161 William Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Wheat Users Committee, 421 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $36,089. E. (9) $3,000.

A. Don White, 3150 Spring Street, Fairfax, Va.
B. National Audio-Visual Association, Inc., 3150 Spring Street, Fairfax, Va.
D. (6) $768.77. E. (9) $1,395.08.

A. Douglas Whitlock, II, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Retail Federation, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $2,067.78. E. (9) $71.39.

A. Donald S. Whyte, 1629 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Industrial Bankers Association, 1629 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $375.

A. Robert P. Will, 487 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.
B. The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, 1111 Sunset Boulevard, Los Angeles, Calif.
D. (6) $3,375. E. (9) $1,169.64.

A. Laurens Williams, 1200 Farragut Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Aetna Life Insurance Co. and Aetna Casualty & Surety Co., 151 Farmington Avenue, Hartford, Conn.

A. Laurens Williams, 1200 Farragut Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Travelers Insurance Co. and Travelers Indemnity Co., 1 Tower Square, Hartford, Conn.

A. Kenneth Williamson, 1 Farragut Square South, Washington, D.C.
B. American Hospital Association, 840 North Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $1,403.08. E. (9) $572.05.

A. Wilmer, Culter & Pickering, 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Government of the Bahamas, Nassau, Bahamas.

A. Everett T. Winter, 225 South Meramec, St. Louis, Mo.
B. Mississippi Valley Association, 225 South Meramec, St. Louis, Mo.

A. Nathan T. Wolkomir, 1737 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Federation of Federal Employees, 1737 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $4,307.73. E. (9) $1,337.86.

QUARTERLY REPORTS

The following quarterly reports were submitted for the third calendar quarter 1965:

(NOTE.—The form used for reports is reproduced below. In the interest of economy in the RECORD, questions are not repeated, only the essential answers are printed, and are indicated by their respective letter and number.)

FILE ONE COPY WITH THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE AND FILE TWO COPIES WITH THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

This page (page 1) is designed to supply identifying data; and page 2 (on the back of this page) deals with financial data.

PLACE AN "X" BELOW THE APPROPRIATE LETTER OR FIGURE IN THE BOX AT THE RIGHT OF THE "REPORT" HEADING BELOW:

"PRELIMINARY" REPORT ("Registration"): To "register," place an "X" below the letter "P" and fill out page 1 only.

"QUARTERLY" REPORT: To indicate which one of the four calendar quarters is covered by this Report, place an "X" below the appropriate figure. Fill out both page 1 and page 2 and as many additional pages as may be required. The first additional page should be numbered as page "3," and the rest of such pages should be "4," "5," "6," etc. Preparation and filing in accordance with instructions will accomplish compliance with all quarterly reporting requirements of the Act.

Year: 19______ ←

REPORT

PURSUANT TO FEDERAL REGULATION OF LOBBYING ACT

P	QUARTER			
	1st	2d	3d	4th
(Mark one square only)				

NOTE ON ITEM "A".—(a) IN GENERAL. This "Report" form may be used by either an organization or an individual, as follows:

(i) "Employee".—To file as an "employee", state (in Item "B") the name, address, and nature of business of the "employer". (If the "employee" is a firm [such as a law firm or public relations firm], partners and salaried staff members of such firm may join in filing a Report as an "employee".)

(ii) "Employer".—To file as an "employer", write "None" in answer to Item "B".

(b) SEPARATE REPORTS. An agent or employee should not attempt to combine his Report with the employer's Report:

(i) Employers subject to the Act must file separate Reports and are not relieved of this requirement merely because Reports are filed by their agents or employees.

(ii) Employees subject to the Act must file separate Reports and are not relieved of this requirement merely because Reports are filed by their employers.

A. ORGANIZATION OR INDIVIDUAL FILING:

1. State name, address, and nature of business.

2. If this Report is for an Employer, list names or agents or employees who will file Reports for this Quarter.

NOTE ON ITEM "B".—*Reports by Agents or Employees.* An employee is to file, each quarter, as many Reports as he has employers, except that: (*a*) If a particular undertaking is jointly financed by a group of employers, the group is to be considered as one employer, but all members of the group are to be named, and the contribution of each member is to be specified; (*b*) if the work is done in the interest of one person but payment therefor is made by another, a single Report—naming both persons as "employers"—is to be filed each quarter.

B. EMPLOYER.—State name, address, and nature of business. If there is no employer, write "None."

NOTE ON ITEM "C".—(*a*) The expression "in connection with legislative interests," as used in this Report, means "in connection with attempting, directly or indirectly, to influence the passage or defeat of legislation." "The term 'legislation' means bills, resolutions, amendments, nominations, and other matters pending or proposed in either House of Congress, and includes any other matter which may be the subject of action by either House"—§ 302(e).

(*b*) Before undertaking any activities in connection with legislative interests, organizations and individuals subject to the Lobbying Act are required to file a "Preliminary" Report (Registration).

(*c*) After beginning such activities, they must file a "Quarterly" Report at the end of each calendar quarter in which they have either received or expended anything of value in connection with legislative interests.

C. LEGISLATIVE INTERESTS, AND PUBLICATIONS in connection therewith:

1. State approximately how long legislative interests are to continue. If receipts and expenditures in connection with legislative interests have terminated, ☐ place an "X" in the box at the left, so that this Office will no longer expect to receive Reports.

2. State the general legislative interests of the person filing and set forth the *specific* legislative interests by reciting: (*a*) Short titles of statutes and bills; (*b*) House and Senate numbers of bills, where known; (*c*) citations of statutes, where known; (*d*) whether for or against such statutes and bills.

3. In the case of those publications which the person filing has caused to be issued or distributed in connection with legislative interests, set forth: (*a*) Description, (*b*) quantity distributed; (*c*) date of distribution, (*d*) name of printer or publisher (if publications were paid for by person filing) or name of donor (if publications were received as a gift).

(Answer items 1, 2, and 3 in the space below. Attach additional pages if more space is needed)

4. If this is a "Preliminary" Report (Registration) rather than a "Quarterly" Report, state below what the nature and amount of anticipated expenses will be; and if for an agent or employee, state also what the daily, monthly, or annual rate of compensation is to be. If this is a "Quarterly" Report, disregard this item "C4" and fill out item "D" and "E" on the back of this page. Do not attempt to combine a "Preliminary" Report (Registration) with a "Quarterly" Report. ←

AFFIDAVIT

[Omitted in printing]

PAGE 1 ←

NOTE ON ITEM "D."—(a) *In General.* The term "contribution" includes *anything of value.* When an organization or individual uses printed or duplicated matter in a campaign attempting to influence legislation, money received by such organization or individual—for such printed or duplicated matter—is a "contribution." "The term 'contribution' includes a gift, subscription, loan, advance, or deposit of money, or anything of value, and includes a contract, promise, or agreement, whether or not legally enforceable, to make a contribution"—Section 302(a) of the Lobbying Act.

(b) IF THIS REPORT IS FOR AN EMPLOYER.—(i) *In General.* Item "D" is designed for the reporting of all receipts from which expenditures are made, or will be made, in accordance with legislative interests.

(ii) *Receipts of Business Firms and Individuals.*—A business firm (or individual) which is subject to the Lobbying Act by reason of expenditures which it makes in attempting to influence legislation—but which has no funds to expend except those which are available in the ordinary course of operating a business not connected in any way with the influencing of legislation—will have no receipts to report, even though it does have expenditures to report.

(iii) *Receipts of Multipurpose Organizations.*—Some organizations do not receive any funds which are to be expended solely for the purpose of attempting to influence legislation. Such organizations make such expenditures out of a general fund raised by dues, assessments, or other contributions. The percentage of the general fund which is used for such expenditures indicates the percentage of dues, assessments, or other contributions which may be considered to have been paid for that purpose. Therefore, in reporting receipts, such organizations may specify what that percentage is, and report their dues, assessments, and other contributions on that basis. However, each contributor of $500 or more is to be listed, regardless of whether the contribution was made solely for legislative purposes.

(c) IF THIS REPORT IS FOR AN AGENT OR EMPLOYEE.—(i) *In General.* In the case of many employees, all receipts will come under Items "D 5" (received for services) and "D 12" (expense money and reimbursements). In the absence of a clear statement to the contrary, it will be presumed that your employer is to reimburse you for all expenditures which you make in connection with legislative interests.

(ii) *Employer as Contributor of $500 or More.*—When your contribution from your employer (in the form of salary, fee, etc.) amounts to $500 or more, it is not necessary to report such contribution under "D 13" and "D 14," since the amount has already been reported under "D 5," and the name of the "employer" has been given under Item "B" on page 1 of this report.

D. RECEIPTS (INCLUDING CONTRIBUTIONS AND LOANS):

Fill in every blank. If the answer to any numbered item is "None," write "None" in the space following the number.

Receipts (other than loans)

1. $________Dues and assessments
2. $________Gifts of money or anything of value
3. $________Printed or duplicated matter received as a gift
4. $________Receipts from sale of printed or duplicated matter
5. $________Received for services (e.g., salary, fee, etc.)

6. $________TOTAL for this Quarter (Add items "1" through "5")
7. $________Received during previous Quarters of calendar year

8. $________TOTAL from Jan. 1 through this Quarter (Add "6" and "7")

Loans Received

"The term 'contribution' includes a . . . *loan* . . ."—Sec. 302(a).

9. $________TOTAL now owed to others on account of loans
10. $________Borrowed from others during this Quarter
11. $________Repaid to others during this Quarter

12. $________"Expense money" and Reimbursements received this Quarter

Contributors of $500 or more (from Jan. 1 through this Quarter)

13. Have there been such contributors?

Please answer "yes" or "no": ________

14. In the case of each contributor whose contributions (including loans) during the "period" from January 1 through the last days of this Quarter total $500 or more:

Attach hereto plain sheets of paper, approximately the size of this page, tabulate data under the headings "Amount" and "Name and Address of Contributor"; and indicate whether the last day of the period is March 31, June 30, September 30, or December 31. Prepare such tabulation in accordance with the following example:

Amount *Name and Address of Contributor*

(*"Period"* from Jan. 1 through __________________, 19____)

$1,500.00 John Doe, 1621 Blank Bldg., New York, N.Y.
$1,785.00 The Roe Corporation, 2511 Doe Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

$3,285.00 TOTAL

NOTE ON ITEM "E".—(a) *In General.* "The term 'expenditure' includes a payment, distribution, loan, advance, deposit, or gift of money or anything of value, and includes a contract, promise, or agreement, whether or not legally enforceable, to make an expenditure"—Section 302(b) of the Lobbying Act.

(b) IF THIS REPORT IS FOR AN AGENT OR EMPLOYEE. In the case of many employees, all expenditures will come under telephone and telegraph (Item "E 6") and travel, food, lodging, and entertainment (Item "E 7").

E. EXPENDITURES (INCLUDING LOANS) in connection with legislative interests:

Fill in every blank. If the answer to any numbered item is "None," write "None" in the spaces following the number.

Expenditures (other than loans)

1. $________Public relations and advertising services
2. $________Wages, salaries, fees, commissions (other than item "1")
3. $________Gifts or contributions made during Quarter
4. $________Printed or duplicated matter, including distribution cost
5. $________Office overhead (rent, supplies, utilities, etc.)
6. $________Telephone and telegraph
7. $________Travel, food, lodging, and entertainment
8. $________All other expenditures

9. $________TOTAL for this Quarter (Add "1" through "8")
10. $________Expended during previous Quarters of calendar year

11. $________TOTAL from January 1 through this Quarter (Add "9" and "10")

Loans Made to Others

"The term 'expenditure' includes a . . . *loan* . . ."—Sec. 302(b).

12. $________TOTAL now owed to person filing
13. $________Lent to others during this Quarter
14. $________Repayment received during this Quarter

15. Recipients of Expenditures of $10 or More

In the case of expenditures made during this Quarter by, or on behalf of the person filing: Attach plain sheets of paper approximately the size of this page and tabulate data as to expenditures under the following heading: "Amount," "Date or Dates," "Name and Address of Recipient," "Purpose." Prepare such tabulation in accordance with the following example:

Amount *Date or Dates—Name and Address of Recipient—Purpose*

$1,750.00 7-11: Roe Printing Co., 3214 Blank Ave., St. Louis, Mo.—Printing and mailing circulars on the "Marshbanks Bill."

$2,400.00 7-15, 8-15, 9-15: Britten & Blaten, 3127 Gremlin Bldg., Washington, D.C.—Public relations service at $800.00 per month.

$4,150.00 TOTAL

A. Charles D. Ablard, 1629 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Magazine Publishers Association, Inc., 575 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $2,500. E. (9) $7.38.

A. Francis L. Adams.
B. Pacific Power & Light Co., Public Service Building, Portland, Oreg.
D. (6) $315. E. (9) $27.60.

A. Clarency G. Adamy, National Association of Food Chains, 1725 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Food Chains, 1725 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $200. (9) $250.

A. Air Force Sergeants Association, Post Office Box 908, San Antonio, Tex.
E. (9) $300.

A. Air Transport Association of America, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $4,464.28. E. (9) $4,464.28.

A. Aircraft Owners and Pilots Association, 4650 East-West Highway, Bethesda, Md.

A. Miss Milnor Alexander, 320 Constitution Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.
B. Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, 120 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.

A. Mrs. Donna Allen, 3306 Ross Place NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Committee To Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee, 555 North Western Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif.
D. (6) $960. E. (9) $1,024.68.

A. George Venable Allen, 4370 Quebec Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The Tobacco Institute, Inc., 1735 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Louis J. Allen, 1121 Nashville Trust Building, Nashville, Tenn.
B. Class I Railroads in Tennessee.

A. Amalgamated Transit Union, AFL-CIO, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) $219.65.

A. American Coalition of Patriotic Societies, Inc., 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $355.38. E. (9) $4,126.95.

A. American Committee for Flags of Necessity, 25 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

A. American Farm Bureau Federation, Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill., and, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $30,500. E. (9) $30,500.

A. American Federation of Labor & Congress of Industrial Organizations, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) $36,752.77.

A. AFL-CIO Maritime Committee, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $4,129. E. (9) $3,545.52.

A. American Federation of Musicians, 641 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $323,949.93. E. (9) $5,561.35.

A. American Hotel & Motel Association, 221 West 57th Street, New York, N.Y.

A. American Humane Association, 896 Pennsylvania Street, Denver, Colo.
E. (9) $2,251.98.

A. American Industrial Bankers Association, 1629 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $1,275. E. (9) $1,275.

A. American Insurance Association, 110 William Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $13,815.44. E. (9) $13,815.44.

A. American Israel Public Affairs Committee, 1737 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $3,059.19. E. (9) $3,121.13.

A. American Justice Association, Inc., Defense Highway, Gambrills, Md.
D. (6) $2. E. (9) $2.

A. The American Legion, 700 North Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
D. (6) $3,250.85. E. (9) $38,405.07.

A. American Life Convention, 230 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $1,243.99. E. (9) $152.97.

A. American Maritime Association, 17 Battery Place, New York, N.Y., and 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $700. E. (9) $251.65.

A. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
E. (9) $47,653.72.

A. American Merchant Marine Institute, Inc., 11 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) $2,291.52.

A. American Optometric Association, Inc., 100 West Pine Street, Selinsgrove, Pa.
D. (6) $6,279.26. E. (9) $6,279.26.

A. American Parents Committee, Inc., 20 E Street NW., Washington, D.C., and 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $1,113.28. E. (9) $411.04.

A. American Petroleum Institute, 1271 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $8,406. E. (9) $6,627.

A. American Podiatry Association, 3301 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $650. E. (9) $1,431.27.

A. The American Short Line Railroad Association, 2000 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $1,254.43. E. (9) $1,254.43.

A. American Surveys, 2000 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Certain cement companies.
D. (6) $750. E. (9) $66.16.

A. American Taxpayers Association, 326 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $806. E. (9) $2,143.61.

A. American Textile Machinery Association, Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass.
D. (6) $4.66.

A. American Textile Manufacturers Institute, Inc., 1501 Johnston Building, Charlotte, N.C.
D. (6) $12,095.61. E. (9) $12,095.61.

A. American Warehousemen's Association, 222 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. The American Waterways Operators, Inc., 1250 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $2,139.35. E. (9) $2,139.35.

A. Cyrus T. Anderson, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Spiegel, Inc., 2511 West 23d Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Jerry L. Anderson, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Walter M. Anderson, Jr., Alabama Railroad Association, Montgomery, Ala.
B. Alabama Railroad Association, 1002 First National Bank Building, Montgomery, Ala.
D. (6) $96. E. (9) $206.86.

A. George W. Apperson, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Amalgamated Transit Union, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. David Apter, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Council of the Forest Industries of British Columbia, 1477 West Pender Street, Vancouver, British Columbia.
D. (6) $1,000. E. (9) $151.75.

A. David Apter, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Guild of Prescription Opticians of America, Inc., 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $4,000. E. (9) $4,566.75.

A. Carl F. Arnold, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Petroleum Institute, 1271 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $3,000. E. (9) $1,526.31.

A. Arnold, Fortas & Porter, 1229 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Margaret Lee Weil, 50 East 83d Street, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) $2.

A. The Associated General Contractors, Inc., 1957 E Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Associated Railroads of New Jersey, Pennsylvania Station, Raymond Plaza, Newark, N.J.

A. Associated Third Class Mail Users, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Associated Third Class Mail Users.

A. Association of American Physicians and Surgeons, Inc., 185 North Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $525. E. (9) $525.

A. Association of American Railroads, 929 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $8,204.47. E. (9) $8,204.47.

A. Association on Broadcasting Standards, Inc., 1741 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $51.81. E. (9) $585.44.

A. Association on Japanese Textile Imports, Inc., 551 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $250. E. (9) $250.

A. Association of Oil Pipe Lines, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) $205.

A. The Association of Western Railways, 224 Union Station Building, Chicago, Ill.

A. The Atlantic Refining Co., 260 South Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
E. (9) $200.

A. Robert L. Augenblick, 61 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
B. Investment Company Institute, 61 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

A. Richard W. Averill, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Michael H. Bader, 1735 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Association on Broadcasting Standards, Inc., 1741 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Harry S. Baer, Jr., 1725 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National AeroSpace Services Association, 1725 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) $55.35.

A. Douglas B. Bagnell, Fairhope, Ala.
B. Maine Potato Council, Presque Isle, Maine.
D. (6) $300.

A. Charles B. Bailey, Sr., 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Brotherhood of Railway & Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
D. (6) $3,000. E. (9) $272.51.

A. Frank Baird-Smith, 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Tank Truck Carriers, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Donald Baldwin, 1619 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Forest Products Association, 1619 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) $562.79.

A. Bandag, Inc., 1056 Hershey Avenue, Muscatine, Iowa.
E. (9) $1,332.96.

A. Harry A. Barbour, 4925 Deal Drive SE., Washington, D.C.
B. National Parking Association, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C., and Washington Parking Association, Jefferson Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $2,999.97.

A. Ernest L. Barcella, Washington, D.C.
B. General Motors Corp., 3044 West Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.

A. Robert C. Barnard, 224 Southern Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, 224 Southern Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Arthur R. Barnett, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Electric Companies, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $675.

A. Irvin L. Barney, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Brotherhood Railway Carmen of America, 4929 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo.
D. (6) $3,600.

A. William G. Barr, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Parking Association, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. A. Wesley Barthelmes.
B. Insurance Co. of North America and Life Insurance Co. of North America, 1600 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
D. (6) $460.35. E. (9) $156.60.

A. Laurie C. Battle, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Roy Battles, 532 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Clear Channel Broadcasting Service (CCBS), 532 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Donald S. Beattie, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Railway Labor Executives' Association, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $1,050.

A. John H. Beidler.
B. Industrial Union Department, AFL–CIO, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $4,095. E. (9) $578.92.

A. James F. Bell, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Supervisors of State Banks, Munsey Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $750. E. (9) $7.75.

A. J. O. Bellenger.
B. National Association of Retired Civil Employees, 1909 Q Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $1,750. E. (9) $71.71.

A. Ernest H. Benson, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes, 12050 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
D. (6) $5,250.

A. Reed A. Benson, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The John Birch Society, Inc., 395 Concord Avenue, Belmont, Mass.

A. Andrew J. Biemiller, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations.
D. (6) $5,265. E. (9) $683.50.

A. Walter J. Bierwagen, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Amalgamated Transit Union, AFL–CIO, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Leon G. Billings, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Public Power Association, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $1,125.

A. Robert J. Bird, 1000 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.
B. Paul Revere Life Insurance Co., Worcester, Mass.

A. John H. Bivins, 1271 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.
B. American Petroleum Institute, 1271 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $605.

A. James C. Black, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Republic Steel Corp., Republic Building, Cleveland, Ohio.
D. (6) $600. E. (9) $500.

A. Wm. Rhea Blake, 1918 North Parkway, Memphis, Tenn.
B. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 12285, Memphis, Tenn.

A. Eugene P. Boardman, 245 Second Street NE., Washington, D.C.
B. Friends Committee on National Legislation, 245 Second Street NE., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $517.50. E. (9) $15.05.

A. Fred F. Bockmon, 405 Luhrs Building, Phoenix, Ariz.
B. Southern Pacific Co., 65 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif., and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co., 121 East Sixth Street, Los Angeles, Calif.
D. (6) $550. E. (9) $1,053.93.

A. Maurice G. Boehl, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Eugene F. Bogan, 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Investment Company Institute, 61 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

A. Book Manufacturers' Institute, Inc., 25 West 43d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Lyle H. Boren, Seminole, Okla.
B. The Association of Western Railways, 224 Union Station Building, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $992.50.

A. Joseph Borkin, 802 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Record Industry Association of America, Inc., 1 East 57th Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Robert T. Borth, General Electric Co., 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. General Electric Co., 570 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $1,900. E. (9) $141.30.

A. G. Stewart Boswell, 620 Southern Building, Washington, D.C.
B. National Council of Agricultural Employers, 620 Southern Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $1,125. E. (9) $96.25.

A. Bernard L. Boutin, 1625 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Home Builders of the United States, 1625 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $1,406.25. E. (9) $26.26.

A. J. Wiley Bowers, 537 Cherry Street, Chattanooga, Tenn.
B. Tennessee Valley Public Power Association, 537 Cherry Street, Chattanooga, Tenn.

A. Samuel E. Boyle, 428 South Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
B. The Christian Amendment Movement, 804 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
D. (6) $903. E. (9) $1,012.20.

A. Col. A. A. Brackett, 333 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., Washington, D.C.

A. Charles N. Brady, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Automobile Association, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. A. Marvin Braverman, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Michael Ladney, Jr., 18125 East Ten Mile Road, East Detroit, Mich.
E. (9) $7.40.

A. Parke C. Brinkley, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Agricultural Chemicals Association.

A. Wally Briscoe.
B. National Community Television Association, Inc., 535 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $135. E. (9) $14.

A. Wayne L. Bromley, 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Coal Policy Conference, Inc., 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $3,950.

A. Derek Brooks, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Retail Furniture Association, 1150 Merchandise Mart, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $600. E. (9) $569.04.

A. J. Robert Brouse, 1030 15th Street, Washington, D.C.
B. Animal Health Institute, 1030 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. J. D. Brown, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Public Power Association, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $300.

A. Brown, Lund & Levin, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American & Foreign Power Co., Inc., 100 Church Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $1,125. E. (9) $82.69.

A. Brown, Lund & Levin, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Montana Power Co., Butte, Mont.

A. Brown, Lund & Levin, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Electric Companies, Ring Building, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $1,500. E. (9) $1,454.63.

A. Donald C. Bruce, 3219 Oliver Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Conservative Union, 1010 Vermont Avenue NW., Suite 1101, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $6,249.99.

A. Lyman L. Bryan, 2000 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Institute of Certified Public Accountants, 666 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $60. E. (9) $48.20.

A. George S. Buck, Jr., Post Office Box 12285, Memphis, Tenn.
B. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 12285, Memphis, Tenn.

A. George S. Bullen.
B. National Federation of Independent Business, 921 Washington Building, 15th Street and New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Norman D. Burch, 1317 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Retail Merchants Association (Trade Association), 100 West 31st Street, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) $52.70.

A. George J. Burger, 250 West 57th Street, New York, N.Y.
B. Burger Tire Consultant Service, 250 West 57th Street, New York, N.Y.

A. George J. Burger, 921 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
B. National Federation of Independent Business, 921 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

A. John J. Burke, Finlen Hotel, Butte, Mont.
B. Pacific Northwest Power Co., Post Office Drawer 1445, Spokane, Wash.
E. (9) $350.

A. C. P. Burks, the American Short Line Railroad Association, 2000 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $562.50.

A. Burley & Dark Leaf Tobacco Export Association, Post Office Box 860, Lexington, Ky.
D. (6) $600. E. (9) $502.07.

A. David Burpee, Fordhook Farms, Doylestown, Pa.

A. Orrin A. Burrows, 1200 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, 1200 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $3,999.99.

A. Hollis W. Burt, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Supervisors of State Banks, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $58.75.

A. Herbert H. Butler, 438 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.
B. United States Independent Telephone Association, 438 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $100. E. (9) $500.

A. Monroe Butler, 1801 Avenue of the Stars, Los Angeles, Calif.
B. The Superior Oil Co., 1801 Avenue of the Stars, Los Angeles, Calif.

A. C. G. Caffrey, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Textile Manufacturers Institute, Inc., 1501 Johnston Building, Charlotte, N.C.
D. (6) $760.20. E. (9) $90.

A. Gordon L. Calvert, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Investment Bankers Association of America, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $500. E. (9) $421.

A. Carl C. Campbell, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 12285, Memphis, Tenn.

A. The Camping Club of America, Inc., 945 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) $10.

A. Marvin Caplan, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Industrial Union Department, AFL-CIO, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $3,211. E. (9) $125.30.

A. Ronald A. Capone, Kirlin, Campbell & Keating, the Farragut Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Committee of European Shipowners, 30-32 St. Mary Axe, London, England.
E. (9) $661.

A. Col. John T. Carlton, 333 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., Washington, D.C.

A. James R. Carnes, 1825 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Manufacturing Chemists' Association, Inc., 1825 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $1,700.

A. Braxton B. Carr, 1250 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.
B. The American Waterways Operators, Inc., 1250 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $1,500. E. (9) $334.33.

A. H. Allen Carroll, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C., and 195 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
B. American Telephone and Telegraph Co., 195 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $165.

A. Blue Allan Carstenson.
B. The Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of America, 1575 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo., and 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $3,446.02. E. (9) $49.24.

A. Eugene C. Carusi, 1629 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Committee for Flags of Necessity, 25 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $100.

A. G. Richard Challinor, 101 West 11th Street, Kansas City, Mo.
B. Flood Insurance Associates, Inc., 101 West 11th Street, Kansas City, Mo.
E. (9) $3,600.

A. Alger B. Chapman, Jr., 11 Wall Street, New York, N.Y.
B. New York Stock Exchange, 11 Wall Street, New York, N.Y.

A. James W. Chapman, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Retired Officers Association, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $2,708.50.

A. Chapman, Friedman, Shea, Clubb & Duff, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Alaska Pipeline Co., Post Office Box 6554, Houston, Tex.
D. (6) $3,000. E. (9) $171.42.

A. Chapman, Friedman, Shea, Clubb & Duff, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Taxicab Association, Inc., 420 South Milwaukee Avenue, Libertyville, Ill.
D. (6) $500. E. (9) $122.44.

A. Chapman, Friedman, Shea, Clubb & Duff, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Asociacion de Comerciantes en Licores de Nogales, Sonora Obregon No. 102, Nogales, Sonora, Mexico.
D. (6) $10,000. E. (9) $108.80.

A. Chapman, Friedman, Shea, Clubb & Duff, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Bruynzeel Fabricken, Zaandam, Holland, and Bruynzeel Suriname, Paramaribo, Suriname (subsidiary).
D. (6) $4,643.60. E. (9) $675.40.

A. Chapman, Friedman, Shea, Clubb & Duff, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Strohmeyer & Arpe Co., 139-141 Franklin Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $22.66. E. (9) $50.30.

A. Chapman, Friedman, Shea, Clubb & Duff, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Union Nacional de Productores de Azucar, S.A. de C.V., Balderas 36, Primer Piso, Mexico D. F., Mexico.
D. (6) $10,000. E. (9) $1,206.60.

A. Charitable Contributors Association, 100 Old York Road, Jenkintown, Pa.
D. (6) $3,400. E. (9) $1,080.49.

A. A. H. Chesser, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.
E. (9) $150.

A. The Christian Amendment Movement, 804 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
D. (6) $3,057.99. E. (9) $4,661.76.

A. Chrysler Corp., 341 Massachusetts Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
E. (9) $2,074.

A. Citizens Foreign Aid Committee, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Earl W. Clark.
B. Labor-Management Maritime Committee, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $1,225. E. (9) $82.76.

A. Robert M. Clark, 1710 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co., 80 East Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

A. Roger A. Clark, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Wine Conference of America, 1100 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Clear Channel Broadcasting Service, 532 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, 224 Southern Building, Washington, D.C.
B. The Colonial Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., 1-3 O'Connell Street, Sidney, Australia.
E. (9) $593.04.

A. Earle C. Clements, American Merchant Marine Institute, Inc., 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Merchant Marine Institute, Inc., 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C., and 11 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $390. E. (9) $10.15.

A. Earle C. Clements, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The American Tobacco Co.
D. (6) $874.99. E. (9) $1,166.88.

A. Earle C. Clements, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corp.
D. (6) $874.99. E. (9) $1,166.88.

A. Earle C. Clements, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.
D. (6) $874.99. E. (9) $1,166.88.

A. Earle C. Clements, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. P. Lorillard Co.
D. (6) $874.99. E. (9) 1,166.88.

A. Earle C. Clements, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Philip Morris Inc.
D. (6) $874.99. E. (9) $1,166.88.

A. Earle C. Clements, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co.
D. (6) $874.99. E. (9) $1,166.88.

A. Earle C. Clements, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Superior Oil Co.
D. (6) $104.50. E. (9) $104.50.

A. Clay L. Cochran, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Industrial Union Department, AFL-CIO, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $3,770.78. E. (9) $315.88.

A. Edwin S. Cohen, 26 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
B. Investment Company Institute, 61 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $100. E. (9) $212.02.

A. Joseph Cohen, National Press Building, Washington, D.C.
B. The National Association of Retail Druggists, 1 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $500.

A. Cole & Groner, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Task Force of Small American Shipbuilders, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Coles & Goertner, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Committee of American Tanker Owners, Inc., 1 Chase Manhattan Plaza, New York, N.Y.

A. Coles & Goertner, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Pacific Navigation System, Inc., Box 7, Guam.

A. J. I. Collier, Jr., 2000 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The American Short Line Railroad Association, 2000 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $193.75.

A. Collier & Shannon, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Broiler Council, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $200.

A. Collier & Shannon, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Footwear Manufacturers Association, Inc., 342 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $500. E. (9) $217.90.

A. Collier & Shannon, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Tool and Stainless Steel Industry Committee, c/o Carpenter Steel Co., Reading, Pa.
D. (6) $600. E. (9) $103.80.

A. Colorado Railroad Association, 702 Majestic Building, Denver, Colo.
E. (9) $1,254.21.

A. Committee for Automobile Excise Tax Repeal, 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $15,000. E. (9) $22,737.89.

A. The Committee for Broadening Commercial Bank Participation in Public Financing, 50 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Committee for a Free Cotton Market, Inc., 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $37,757.50. E. (9) $7,998.83.

A. Committee for Study of Revenue Bond Financing, 149 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $2,090. E. (9) $12,852.68.

A. R. T. Compton, National Association of Manufacturers, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Paul B. Comstock, 1771 N Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Broadcasters, 1771 N Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. John C. Cone, 815 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Pan American World Airways, 815 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Raymond F. Conkling, 135 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
B. Texaco Inc., 135 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $120. E. (9) $69.43.

A. John D. Conner, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Book Manufacturers' Institute, Inc., 25 West 43d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. John D. Conner, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Corn Starch Industry Committee, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Robert J. Conner, Jr., 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Chrysler Corp., 341 Massachusetts Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
D. (6) $252. E. (9) $51.64.

A. Edward Cooper.
B. Motion Picture Association of America, Inc., 1600 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. J. Milton Cooper, 15th Street and New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. New York Stock Exchange, 11 Wall Street, New York, N.Y.

A. J. Milton Cooper, 15th Street and New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., Winston-Salem, N.C.

A. John Shepherd Cooper, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Pacific Gas and Electric Co., 245 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.
D. (6) $2,250. E. (9) $2,324.80.

A. Joshua W. Cooper, 626 South Lee Street, Alexandria, Va.
B. Portsmouth-Kittery Armed Services Committee, Inc., Post Office Box 239, Portsmouth, N.H.
D. (6) $3,000. E. (9) $1,307.33.

A. Mitchell J. Cooper, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Cigar Manufacturers' Association of America, Inc., 350 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $2,550. E. (9) $37.80.

A. Mitchell J. Cooper, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Council of Forest Industries, 1477 West Penden Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.
D. (6) $3,000. E. (9) $6.65.

A. Mitchell J. Cooper, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Footwear Division, Rubber Manufacturers' Association, Inc., 444 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $5,250. E. (9) $489.95.

A. Corn Starch Industry Committee, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $3,130. E. (9) $3,130.

A. Council of Mechanical Specialty Contracting Industries, Inc., 1825 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Council of Profit Sharing Industries, Munsey Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Edsall Lee Couplin, 441 East Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
B. Michigan Hospital Service, 441 East Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
D. (6) $1,545. E. (9) $8.

A. Covington & Burling, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D.C.
B. American Machine Tool Distributors' Association, 1500 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Covington & Burling, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Association of Maximum Service Telecasters Inc.
D. (6) $800.

A. Covington & Burling, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Lightweight Aggregates Percentage Depletion Committee, care of John W. Roberts, Post Office Box 9138, Richmond, Va.

A. Covington & Burling, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D.C.
B. A. P. Moller, 8 Kongens Nytorv, Copenhagen, Denmark.

A. Covington & Burling, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D.C.
B. National Machine Tool Builders' Association, 2139 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Covington & Burling, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D.C.
B. National Tool, Die & Precision Machining Association, 1411 E Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Covington & Burling, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Savings & Loan Bank of the State of New York, 60 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Covington & Burling, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D.C.
B. The Wheat Users Committee, 421 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) $827.83.

A. Frank M. Crance, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes, 12050 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
D. (6) $413.65.

A. Robert E. Cronin, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. H. C. Crotty, 12050 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

A. Leo J. Crowley, 702 Majestic Building, Denver, Colo.
B. Colorado Railroad Association, 702 Majestic Building, Denver, Colo.
D. (6) $644.09. E. (9) $644.09.

A. CUNA International, Inc., 1617 Sherman Avenue, Madison, Wis.
D. (6) $1,225. E. (9) $366.10.

A. John T. Curran, 905 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Laborers' International Union of North America, 905 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $4,800. E. (9) $2,606.25.

A. John R. Dalton, 1508 Merchants Bank Building, Indianapolis, Ind.
B. Associated Railways of Indiana, 1508 Merchants Bank Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

A. Louis S. Damiani, Post Office Box 54, Gatun, C.Z.
B. Canal Zone Central Labor Union and Metal Trades Council, AFL-CIO, Post Office Box 471, Balboa Heights, C.Z.
D. (6) $1,338.48. E. (9) $1,863.

A. Charles A. Darnell, 3129 Brereton Court, Huntington, W. Va.
B. Sheet Metal Workers' International Association, 1000 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

A. F. Gibson Darrison, Jr., 1010 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.
B. New York Central Railroad Co., 466 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Charles W. Davis, 1 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.
B. Chicago Bridge & Iron Co., 901 West 22d Street, Oak Brook, Ill.
E. (9) $37.45.

A. Charles W. Davis, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.
B. Sears, Roebuck & Co., 925 South Homan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $57,061.59. E. (9) $608.44.

A. Clifford Davis, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Louisville Gas & Electric Co., Louisville, Ky.
D. (6) $125.

A. Clifford Davis, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Shawnee Coal Co., Nashville, Tenn.
D. (6) $125.

A. Lowell Davis, 601 Ross Avenue, Mart, Tex.
D. (6) $182.90. E. (9) $182.90.

A. Donald S. Dawson, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
B. C.I.T. Financial Corp., 650 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Donald S. Dawson, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
B. D.C. Transit System, Inc., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $4,000.

A. Donald S. Dawson, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Indian Sugar Mills Association, Calcutta, India.

A. Dawson, Griffin, Pickens & Riddell, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Air Transport Association, Washington, D.C.

A. Dawson, Griffin, Pickens & Riddell, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
B. American Nursing Home Association, 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $1,000.

A. Dawson, Griffin, Pickens & Riddell, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
B. C.I.T. Financial Corp., New York, N.Y.

A. Dawson, Griffin, Pickens & Riddell, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Indian Sugar Mills Association, Calcutta, India.
D. (6) $20,000. E. (9) $160.97.

A. Dawson, Griffin, Pickens & Riddell, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Laundry-Dry Cleaning Association of D.C., 2300 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Dawson, Griffin, Pickens & Riddell, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Peoples Life Insurance Co., Acacia Mutual Life Insurance Co., Equitable Life Insurance Co.

A. Dawson, Griffin, Pickens & Riddell, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Virgin Islands Gift & Fashion Shop Association, St. Thomas, V.I.
D. (6) $2,500.

A. Valentine B. Deale, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Bandag, Inc., 1056 Hershey Avenue, Muscatine, Iowa.
D. (6) $1,270. E. (9) $62.96.

A. Tony T. Dechant.
B. The Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of America (National Farmers Union), 1575 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo.; 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. L. E. Deilke, 163-165 Center Street, Winona, Minn.
B. The Inter-State Manufacturers Association, 163-165 Center Street, Winona, Minn.
D. (6) $1,500.

A. L. E. Deilke, 163-165 Center Street, Winona, Minn.
B. National Association of Direct Selling Companies, 163-165 Center Street, Winona, Minn.
D. (6) $3,000.

A. James J. Delaney, Jr., 220 Central Building, Anchorage, Alaska.
B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $100. E. (9) $134.72.

A. Ronald W. De Lucien, 1133 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Canners Association, 1133 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $250. E. (9) $60.

A. Milton C. Denbo, 1341 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Automatic Car Wash Association, Inc., 4432 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $2,500. E. (9) $1.50.

A. George H. Denison, 4433 31st Street South, Arlington, Va.
B. National Right To Work Committee, 1900 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Max A. Denney, 1629 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Industrial Bankers Association, 1629 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $600.

A. Leslie E. Dennis, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Railway Labor Executives' Association, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $575.

A. John M. Dickerman, 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Lumber & Building Material Dealers Association, 302 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
E. (9) $18.45.

A. Cecil B. Dickson, 1 Farragut Square South, Washington, D.C.
B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $1,687.50. E. (9) $155.75.

A. George S. Dietrich, 1741 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Association on Broadcasting Standards, Inc., 1741 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $84.42. E. (9) $7.50.

A. Timothy V. A. Dillon, Rust Building, 1001 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. International Engineering Co., Inc., 74 New Montgomery Street, San Francisco, Calif.
D. (6) $1,266.95. E. (9) $66.95.

A. Timothy V. A. Dillon, 1001 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Sacramento Municipal Utility District, 6201 South Street, Sacramento, Calif.
D. (6) $1,111.70. E. (9) $61.70.

A. Timothy V. A. Dillon, 1001 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Thurman & Wright, 1203 Latham Square Building, Oakland, Calif.

A. Disabled American Veterans, National Service Headquarters, 1701 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Disabled American Veterans, 1425 East McMillan Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
D. (6) $6,375. E. (9) $873.62.

A. Robert H. Distelhorst, Jr., 812 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.
B. U.S. Savings & Loan League, 221 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $337.50. E. (9) $26.25.

A. District of Columbia Institute of Certified Public Accountants, 710 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $1,600. E. (9) $1,600.

A. District Lodge 44, International Association of Machinists, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Division 689, Amalgamated Transit Union, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Robert C. Dolan, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Electric Companys, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $625. E. (9) $18.34.

A. Paul R. M. Donelan, 1 Farragut Square South, Washington, D.C.
B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $450. E. (9) $4.50.

A. James L. Donnelly, 200 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
B. Illinois Manufacturers' Association, 200 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
E. (9) $909.78.

A. J. Dewey Dorsett, American Insurance Association, 110 William Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $150.

A. Jasper N. Dorsey, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C., and 195 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
B. American Telephone & Telegraph Co., 195 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $389.25.

A. C. L. Dorson, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Retirement Federation of Civil Service Employees of the U.S. Government, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $2,093.10. E. (9) $158.

A. Leonard K. Dowiak, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Hotel & Motel Association, 221 West 57th Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $125.

A. Read P. Dunn, Jr., 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 12285, Memphis, Tenn.

A. William E. Dunn, 1957 E Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The Associated General Contractors of America, Inc., 1957 E Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. J. D. Durand, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Association of Oil Pipe Lines, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) $205.

A. Herman Edelsberg, 1640 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, 315 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $140.

A. James B. Ehrlich, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Air Transport Association of America, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $516.25. E. (9) $161.25.

A. John M. Elliott, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Amalgamated Transit Union, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Perry R. Ellsworth, 711 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Retail Jewelers of America, Inc., 711 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) $815.

A. Ely, Duncan & Bennett, 1200 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.
B. American Public Power Association, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $2,100.

A. Ely, Duncan & Bennett, 1200 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Coachella Valley County Water District, Coachella, Calif.
D. (6) $1,200.

A. Ely, Duncan & Bennett, 1200 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Department of Water & Power of the City of Los Angeles, 111 North Hope Street, Los Angeles, Calif.
D. (6) $1,600.

A. Ely, Duncan & Bennett, 1200 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.
B. East Bay Municipal Utility District, 2130 Adeline Street, Oakland, Calif.
D. (6) $1,200.

A. Ely, Duncan & Bennett, 1200 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Imperial Irrigation District, El Centro, Calif.
D. (6) $2,100.

A. Ely, Duncan & Bennett, 1200 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Six Agency Committee, 909 South Broadway, Los Angeles, Calif.
D. (6) $6,881.25.

A. Myles W. English, 966 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.
B. National Highway Users Conference, Inc., 966 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Grover W. Ensley, 200 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
B. National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, 200 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y., 10017.
D. (6) $192. E. (9) $15.20.

A. Lawrence E. Ernst, 301 East Capitol Street, Washington, D.C.
B. National Star Route Mail Carriers Association, 301 East Capitol Street, Washington, D.C.
E. (9) $878.

A. John D. Fagan, 200 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.
B. Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States.
D. (6) $1,925. E. (9) $23.20.

A. Family Tax Association, 100 Old York Road, Jenkintown, Pa.
D. (6) $1,200. E. (9) $926.61.

A. William J. Fannin, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. The Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of America, 1575 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo., and 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $50,032. E. (9) $22,056.30.

A. Joseph G. Feeney, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. REA Express, 219 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $1,200. E. (9) $600.

A. Arthur S. Fefferman, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Life Convention, 230 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A. Bonner Fellers, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Citizens Foreign Aid Committee.

A. Maxwell Field, 210 Lincoln Street, Boston, Mass.
B. New England Shoe & Leather Association, 210 Lincoln Street, Boston, Mass.
D. (6) $400. E. (9) $41.50.

A. Herbert A. Fierst, 607 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Council of Forest Industries of British Columbia, 1477 West Pender Street, Vancouver, B.C., Canada.
D. (6) $6,750. E. (9) $150.

A. William J. Flaherty, 1701 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Disabled American Veterans, 1425 East McMillan Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
D. (6) $2,750.

A. Donald G. Fletcher, 828 Midland Bank Building, Minneapolis, Minn.
B. Crop Quality Council, 828 Midland Bank Building, Minneapolis, Minn.
D. (6) $4,125. E. (9) $7.87.

A. Florida Citrus Mutual, Lakeland, Fla.
E. (9) $1,200.

A. Frederick W. Ford.
B. National Community Television Association, Inc., 535 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $278. E. (9) $8.

A. James W. Foristel, 1 Farragut Square South, Washington, D.C.
B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $1,612.50. E. (9) $70.32.

A. Ronald J. Foulis, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C., and 195 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
B. American Telephone & Telegraph Co., 195 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $115.

A. John G. Fox, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Telephone & Telegraph Co., 195 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $196.84.

A. Morley E. Fox, 300 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, D.C.
B. Central Arizona Project Association, 1124 Arizona Title Building, Phoenix, Ariz.
D. (6) $258.40. E. (9) $285.

A. Charles A. Francik, 1629 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Corning Glass Works, Corning, N.Y.
D. (6) $420.

A. R. Frank Frazier, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Broiler Council, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $200.

A. James H. French, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Book Manufacturers' Institute, Inc., 25 West 43d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. James H. French, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Corn Starch Industry Committee, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $3,000. E. (9) $1,500.

A. Philip P. Friedlander, Jr., 1343 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Tire Dealers & Retreaders Association, Inc., 1343 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Friends Committee on National Legislation, 245 Second Street NE., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $20,829.08. E. (9) $7,237.30.

A. Garrett Fuller, 836 Wyatt Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Columbia Steamship Co., 1210 Standard Plaza, Portland, Oreg.

A. M. J. Galvin, 207 Union Depot Building, St. Paul, Minn.
D. (6) $500. E. (9) $631.90.

A. Marion R. Garstang, 30 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Milk Producers Federation, 30 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $50.

A. Aubrey D. Gates, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $170.

A. William A. Georghegan, Pierson, Ball & Dowd, 1000 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
B. The Soap & Detergent Association, 295 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $1,500.

A. Arthur P. Gildea, 2347 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
B. International Union of United Brewery, Flour, Cereal, Soft Drink & Distillery Workers of America, 2347 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

A. Joseph S. Gill, 16 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio.
B. The Ohio Railroad Association, 16 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio.
D. (6) $1,375. E. (9) $306.40.

A. Neal P. Gillen, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Automobile Association, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Ginsburg & Feldman, 1 Farragut Square South, Washington, D.C.
B. Pacific Health Plan, 1901 Trinity Street, Los Angeles, Calif.
D. (6) $1,000. E. (9) $26.80.

A. Ginsburg & Feldman, 1 Farragut Square South, Washington, D.C.
B. U.S. Plastic & Chemical Corp., Railroad Avenue, West Haverstraw, N.Y.
D. (6) $10,324.50. E. (9) $85.96.

A. Ginsburg & Feldman, 1 Farragut Square South, Washington, D.C.
B. Upper Ohio Valley Association, 902 Union Trust Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.
D. (6) $10,000. E. (9) $56.94.

A. Robert Gladwin, Boston, Mass.
B. Massachusetts General Hospital, Fruit Street, Boston, Mass.
E. (9) $185.56.

A. Glenn F. Glezen, 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Fleet Reserve Association, 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Philip M. Glick, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. District of Columbia Institute of Certified Public Accountants, 710 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $1,600. E. (9) $610.

A. Don A. Goodall, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Chamber of Commerce of the U.S.A.

A. John A. Gosnell, National Small Business Association, 1225 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $1,833.34.

A. Edward Gottlieb & Associates, Ltd., 640 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.
B. Florists' Transworld Delivery Association, 900 West Lafayette Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.

A. Government Employes' Council, AFL–CIO, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $9,355.61. E. (9) $3,283.33.

A. Grain & Feed Dealers National Association, 400 Folger Building, Washington, D.C.
E. (9) $19.40.

A. George Grant, 4801 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Ministry of Industry, Thailand Government.
D. (6) $1,500. E. (9) $325.83.

A. Cornelius R. Gray, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Automobile Association, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. James A. Gray, 1411 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Tool, Die & Precision Machining Association, 1411 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Virginia M. Gray, 3501 Williamsburg Lane NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Citizens Committee for UNICEF, 20 E Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $10. E. (9) $68.51.

A. Samuel A. Grayson, Union Pacific Railroad Co., 611 Idaho Building, Boise, Idaho.
B. Union Pacific Railroad Co., 1416 Dodge Street, Omaha, Nebr.
E. (9) $451.31.

A. Jerry N. Griffin, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
B. C.I.T. Financial Corp., 650 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Jerry N. Griffin, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Indian Sugar Mills Association, Calcutta, India.

A. Jerry N. Griffin, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Mutual Benefit Health & Accident Association, Omaha, Nebr.

A. Jerry N. Griffin, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Oceanic Properties, Inc., Post Office Box 2780, Honolulu, Hawaii.

A. Ben H. Guill, 2000 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Automobile Dealers Association, American Smelting & Refining Co., American Zinc, Lead & Smelting Co.
D. (6) $4,200. E. (9) $1,910.

A. Seymour C. Guthman, Executive Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Syndicat des Distillateurs et producteurs de Sucre de Madagascar, 282 Boulevard., St. Germain, Paris, France.
D. (6) $3,750.

A. Robert W. Haack, 888 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc.

A. Hoyt S. Haddock, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington. D.C.
B. AFL–CIO Maritime Committee, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $600. E. (9) $186.80.

A. Hoyt S. Haddock, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Labor-Management Maritime Committee, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $1,225. E. (9) $99.78.

A. Harlan V. Hadley, 1710 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Taxation Committee of Automobile Manufacturers Association, 320 New Center Building, Detroit, Mich.
D. (6) $625.

A. Hal H. Hale, 421 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Andrew G. Haley, 1735 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Association on Broadcasting Standards, Inc., 1741 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $462.92.

A. Harold T. Halfpenny, 111 West Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. J. G. Hall, Detroit, Mich.
B. General Motors Corp., 3044 West Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.

A. E. C. Hallbeck, 817 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. United Federation of Postal Clerks, 817 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $6,875.10.

A. Hamel, Morgan, Park & Saunders, 888 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Comision Nacional Para el Estudio, de la Caña y el Azucar, La Paz, Bolivia.

A. Hamel, Morgan, Park & Saunders, 888 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Lake Carriers' Association, Rockefeller Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

A. Hamel, Morgan, Park & Saunders, 888 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Scientific Apparatus Makers Association, 815 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

A. Eugene J. Hardy, National Association of Manufacturers, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Bryce N. Harlow, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The Procter & Gamble Manufacturing Co., 301 East Sixth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
E. (9) $112.

A. Mildred B. Harman, 212 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.
B. Women's Christian Temperance Union, 1730 Chicago Avenue, Evanston, Ill.
D. (6) $750.49. E. (9) $336.78.

A. William B. Harman, Jr., 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Life Convention, 230 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $253.94. E. (9) $5.17.

A. R. A. Harris, 38 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
B. Railway Progress Institute, 38 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $3,249.96.

A. Burr P. Harrison, Graichen Building, Winchester, Va.
B. Savage Arms, Westfield, Mass., Redfield Gun Sight Co., Denver, Colo., O. F. Mossberg & Sons, Inc., New Haven, Conn., High Standard Corp., Hammond, Conn., Browning Arms Co., Morgan, Utah.
D. (6) $5,166.80. E. (9) $57.94.

A. Paul M. Hawkins, 1701 Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Health Insurance Association of America, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $1,680. E. (9) $9.63.

A. Hays & Hays, 920 Warner Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Motor Commerce Association, Inc., 4004 Versailles Road, Lexington, Ky.
D. (6) $300.

A. Joseph H. Hays, 280 Union Station Building, Chicago, Ill.
B. The Association of Western Railways, 224 Union Station Building, Chicago, Ill.

A. John C. Hazen, 1317 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Retail Merchants Association, 100 West 31st Street, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) $240.72.

A. Health Insurance Association of America, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $264.06. E. (9) $264.06.

A. Patrick B. Healy, 30 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Milk Producers Federation, 30 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $200. E. (9) $153.60.

A. Robert W. Healy, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Smith & Pepper, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $50.

A. George J. Hecht, 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York, N.Y.
B. American Parents Committee, Inc., 20 E Street NW., Washington, D.C. and Bipartisan Citizens Committee for Federal Aid for Public Elementary and Secondary Education, 2107 Davenport Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. William H. Hedlund, 909 American Bank Building, Portland, Oreg.
B. Standard Oil Co. of California, San Francisco, Calif., Mobil Oil Co., Los Angeles, Calif., Union Oil Co. of California, Los Angeles, Calif., Shell Oil Co., San Francisco, Calif., Tidewater Oil Co., San Francisco, Calif., Richfield Oil Co., Los Angeles, Calif.

A. Kenneth G. Heisler, National League of Insured Savings Associations, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National League of Insured Savings Associations, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $500.

A. Laurance G. Henderson, 1707 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Mayer, Friedlich, Spiess, Tierney, Brown & Platt, 231 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill., and Simpson, Thatcher & Bartlett, 120 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

A. Edmund P. Hennelly, 150 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
B. Socony Mobil Oil Co., Inc., 150 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $1,125. E. $1,160.82.

A. John K. Herbert, 575 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.
B. Magazine Publishers Association, 575 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $383.14.

A. Hester, Owen & Crowder, 432 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Boston Wool Trade Association, 263 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.
D. (6) $600. E. (9) $25.06.

A. Hester, Owen & Crowder, 432 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.
B. United States Brewers Association, 535 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $5,000. E. (9) $74.93.

A. Clinton M. Hester, 432 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Savage Arms, Westfield, Mass.; Redfield Gun Sight Co., Denver, Colo.; O. F. Mossberg & Sons, Inc., New Haven, Conn.; High Standard Corp., Hammond, Conn.; and Browning Arms Co., Morgan, Utah.
D. (6) $10,000.

A. J. J. Hickey, 405 Majestic Building, Cheyenne, Wyo.
B. Union Pacific Railroad Co.

A. M. F. Hicklin, Iowa Railway Committee, 507 Bankers Trust Building, Des Moines, Iowa.
B. Iowa Railway Committee, 507 Bankers Trust Building, Des Moines, Iowa.
E. (9) $935.35.

A. John W. Hight, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Legislative Committee of the Committee for a National Trade Policy, Inc., 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $100.

A. Hill & Knowlton, Inc., 150 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y., and Robert K. Gray 1735 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Norman Hill.
B. Industrial Union Department, AFL–CIO, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $2,574. E. (9) $222.68.

A. James A. Hirshfield, 305 Rockefeller Building, Cleveland, Ohio.
B. Lake Carriers' Association, 305 Rockefeller Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

A. Lawrence S. Hobart, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Public Power Association, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $600.

A. Ralph D. Hodges, Jr.
B. National Forest Products Association, 1619 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) $11.

A. Irvin A. Hoff, 1001 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.
B. United States Cane Sugars Refiners' Association, 1001 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.
E. (9) $138.18.

A. Lawrence J. Hogan, 1022 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Apartment Association of America, Inc., 1022 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $2,925. E. (9) $252.

A. Lawrence J. Hogan, 1022 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Joint Committee on Transportation for Metropolitan Washington.
D. (6) $253.13. E. (9) $785.91.

A. Lawrence J. Hogan, 1022 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Council of Specialty Contractors' Association, Inc., 1022 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $281. E. (9) $260.21.

A. Lee B. Holmes, 829 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.
B. American Mutual Insurance Alliance, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.
E. (9) $21.

A. Home Manufacturers Association, 1117 Barr Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $500. E. (9) $1,000.

A. Donald E. Horton, American Warehousemen's Association, 222 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Charles L. Huber, 1701 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Disabled American Veterans, 1425 East McMillan Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
D. (6) $3,625. E. (9) $13,101.12.

A. W. T. Huff, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Independent Natural Gas Association of America, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $275.

A. William J. Hull, 1000 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.
B. Ohio Valley Improvement Association, Inc.

A. William J. Hull, 1000 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.
B. Ashland Oil & Refining Co., 1409 Winchester Avenue, Ashland, Ky.

A. Everett Hutchinson, 839 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Motor Bus Owners, 839 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Elmer P. Hutter, Post Office Box 2255, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $5.

A. Elmer P. Hutter, Post Office Box 2255, Washington, D.C.
B. Mrs. Erna H. Schuyler, Costa Mesa, Calif.
E. (9) $284.

A. Frank N. Ikard, 1271 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.
B. American Petroleum Institute, 1271 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.

A. Bernard J. Imming, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. United Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Association, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Independent Natural Gas Association of America, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $1,087.50.

A. Industrial Union Department, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $17,013.85. E. (9) $17,013.85.

A. Inland Steel Co., 30 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.
E. (9) $394.54.

A. Institute of Appliance Manufacturers, 2000 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Institute of Scrap Iron & Steel, Inc., 1729 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $300. E. (9) $615.42.

A. International Armament Corp., 10 Prince Street, Alexandria, Va.
E. (9) $1,500.

A. International Union of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, 1126 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) $540.

A. The Interstate Manufacturers Association, 163–165 Center Street, Winona, Minn.
D. (6) $2,975. E. (9) $4.75.

A. Iron Ore Lessors Association, Inc., 19 Summit Court, St. Paul, Minn.
D. (6) $3,999.73. E. (9) $9,505.49.

A. Rear Adm. Alexander Jackson, Jr., 333 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., Washington, D.C.

A. Robert C. Jackson, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Textile Manufacturers Institute, Inc., 1501 Johnston Building, Charlotte, N.C.
D. (6) $3,750. E. (9) $187.97.

A. Walter K. Jaenicke, 1957 E Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The Associated General Contractors of America, Inc., 1957 E Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Japanese American Citizens League, 1634 Post Street, San Francisco, Calif.
E. (9) $200.

A. Daniel Jaspan, Post Office Box 1924, Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Postal Supervisors, Post Office Box 1924, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $4,222.50. E. (9) $54.65.

A. Joe Jenness, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Robert G. Jeter, Dresden, Tenn.
B. H. C. Spinks Clay Co., Paris, Tenn., Old Hickory Clay Co., Paducah, Ky., Bell Clay Co., Gleason, Tenn.; United Clay Mines Corp., Trenton, N.J., and Kentucky-Tennessee Clay Co., Mayfield, Ky.
E. (9) $480.50

A. Glendon E. Johnson, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Life Convention, 230 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $726.25. E. (9) $18.20.

A. Hugo E. Johnson, 600 Bulkley Building, Cleveland, Ohio.
B. American Iron Ore Association, 600 Bulkley Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

A. Reuben L. Johnson.
B. The Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of America, 1575 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo.; 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $3,607.74. E. (9) $172.31.

A. T. Richmond Johnson, 300 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, D.C.
B. Central Arizona Project Association, Arizona Title Building, Phoenix, Ariz.

A. Willis Johnson, 300 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, D.C.

A. Ned Johnston, 1105 Barr Building, Washington, D.C.
B. International Association of Ice Cream Maufacturers & Milk Industry Foundation, 1105 Barr Building, Washington, D.C.

A. George Bliss Jones, Montgomery, Ala.
B. Alabama Railroad Association, 1002 First National Bank Building, Montgomery, Ala.
D. (6) $552. E. (9) $630.97.

A. L. Dan Jones, 1110 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Independent Petroleum Association of America, 1110 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
E. (9) $29.40.

A. Phillip E. Jones, 920 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.
B. U.S. Beet Sugar Association, 920 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $700.

A. William J. Keating, 400 Folger Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Grain & Feed Dealers National Association, 400 Folger Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $15.

A. Howard B. Keck, 1801 Avenue of the Stars, Los Angeles, Calif.
B. The Superior Oil Co., 1801 Avenue of the Stars, Los Angeles, Calif.
E. (9) $300.

A. W. M. Keck, Jr., 1801 Avenue of the Stars, Los Angeles, Calif.
E. (9) $275.

A. Charles C. Keeble, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Humble Oil & Refining Co., Post Office Box 2180, Houston, Tex.
E. (9) $159.01.

A. Eugene A. Keeney, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. James C. Kelley, 1500 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Machine Tool Distributors' Association, 1500 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. John T. Kelly, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association.

A. I. L. Kenen, 1737 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Israel Public Affairs Committee, 1737 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Harold L. Kennedy, 420 Cafritz Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Marathon Oil Co., Findlay, Ohio.
E. (9) $134.40.

A. William J. Kerwin, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National League of Insured Savings Associations, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $500.

A. Jeff Kibre, 1341 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union, 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, Calif.
D. (6) $2,812.20. E. (9) $2,413.95.

A. John L. Kilcullen, McNutt, Dudley & Easterwood, 910 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Right to Work Committee, 1900 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $600. E. (9) $50.

A. Edward W. Kiley, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Ludlow King, 2139 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Machine Tool Builders' Association, 2139 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. T. Bert King, 812 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.
B. U.S. Savings & Loan League, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $750.

A. Clifton Kirkpatrick, 1918 North Parkway, Memphis, Tenn.
B. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 12285, Memphis, Tenn.
D. (6) $630. E. (9) $27.71.

A. James F. Kmetz, 1427 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. United Mine Workers of America, 900 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $4,802.

A. John D. Knodell, Jr., 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Humble Oil & Refining Co., Post Office Box 2180, Houston, Tex.
E. (9) $214.79.

A. George W. Koch, 1612 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Sears, Roebuck & Co., 925 South Homan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A. Germaine Krettek, 200 G Street SE., Washington, D.C.
B. American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago, Ill.
E. (9) $4,926.92.

A. Herman C. Kruse, 245 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.
B. Pacific Gas & Electric Co., 245 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.
D. (6) $4,387.50. E. (9) $4,456.48.

A. June Kysilko, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Labor Bureau of Middle West, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C., and 11 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Laborers' International Union of North America, 905 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) $9,281.25.

A. Laborers' Political Action League, 905 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $7,469.19. E. (9) $2,207.11

A. Labor-Management Maritime Committee, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $7,990. E. (9) $6,480.71.

A. Kenneth C. Landry, 1735 New York Avenue, Washington, D.C.
B. The American Institute of Architects, 1735 New York Avenue, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $1,000.

A. Richard H. Lane, 1511 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The Committee for Broadening Commercial Bank Participation in Public Financing.

A. Robert D. Larsen, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Swaziland Sugar Association, Mbabane, Swaziland.
E. (9) $272.22.

A. Reed E. Larson, 1900 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Right To Work Committee, 1900 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $200. E. (9) $50.

A. J. Austin Latimer, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $900.

A. George H. Lawrence, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Petroleum Institute, 1271 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $312.50. E. (9) $61.22.

A. League of Americans Residing Abroad, 910 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Robert F. Lederer, 835 Southern Building, Washington, D.C.
B. American Association of Nurserymen, Inc., 835 Southern Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $36.25. E. (9) $111.22.

A. Leonard F. Lee, 402 Solar Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Tennessee Gas Transmission Co., Post Office Box 2511, Houston, Tex.
E. (9) $81.50.

A. Legislative Committee of the Committee for a National Trade Policy, Inc., 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $165. E. (9) $127.50.

A. Legislative Committee, International Economic Policy Association, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) $3,739.47.

A. Robert J. Leigh, 1735 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Telephone Cooperative Association, 1735 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $42.

A. G. E. Leighty, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Nils A. Lennartson, 38 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
B. Railway Progress Institute, 38 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $8,749.98.

A. Gilbert B. Lessenco, 1343 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. General Mills, Inc., 9200 Wayzata Boulevard, Minneapolis, Minn.
D. (6) $2,300.

A. Edith M. Lesser, 2924 Rittenhouse Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Washington Home Rule Committee, 924 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $1,299.99.

A. Roy T. Lester, M.D., 1 Farragut Square South, Washington, D.C.
B. American Medical Association, 335 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $375. E. (9) $4.75.

A. Morris J. Levin, 1632 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 6 Penn Center Plaza, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Hal Leyshon, 122 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
B. American Federation of Musicians, 641 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $4,999.98. E. (9) $929.28.

A. Lightweight Aggregate Percentage Depletion Committee, Post Office Box 9138, Richmond, Va.
D. (6) $200. E. (9) $985.26.

A. Lester W. Lindow, Association of Maximum Service Telecasters, Inc., 1735 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $121.25.

A. David A. Lindsay, 1 Chase Manhattan Plaza, New York, N.Y.
B. ICI Financial Corp., 488 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $1,000. E. (9) $81.66.

A. Donald J. Lipsett, 1420 N Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Conservative Union, 1010 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $3,624.99.

A. Robert G. Litschert, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Electric Companies, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $687.50. E. (9) $24.57.

A. Basil R. Littin, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y.
B. Continental Oil Co.

A. Fred Livington, 802 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Record Industry Association of America, Inc., 1 East 57th Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Maj. Gen. George O. N. Lodoen, 333 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., Washington, D.C.

A. John J. Long, 711 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. International Printing Pressmen and Assistant's Union of North America, Pressmen's Home, Tenn.
D. (6) $1,075. E. (9) $120.

A. Paul H. Long, 1612 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey), 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) $41.45.

A. R. C. Longmire, Pauls Valley, Okla.
B. National Association of Soil and Water Conservation Districts, League City, Tex.

A. Otto Lowe, Cape Charles, Va.
B. National Canners Association, 1133 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $1,500.

A. Otto Lowe, Cape Charles, Va.
B. Norfolk & Western Railway Co., Roanoke, Va.
D. (6) $600.

A. Scott W. Lucas, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Mobile Homes Manufacturers Association, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $1,000.

A. Scott W. Lucas, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Western Medical Corp., 415–423 West Pershing Road, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $1,000.

A. Charles Emmet Lucey, 905 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Support Group for Progressive Banking, 905 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Milton F. Lunch, 2029 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Society of Professional Engineers, 2029 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $750.

A. Breck P. McAllister, 25 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
B. American Committee for Flags of Necessity, 25 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

A. John A. McCart, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Government Employees' Council, AFL–CIO, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $1,682.66

A. McCarty & Wheatley, 1200 Walker Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Evan Jones Coal Co., Box 619, Anchorage, Alaska, and Usibelli Coal Mine, Inc., Usbelli, Alaska.
D. (6) $625.

A. McCarty & Wheatley, 1200 Walker Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Semitropic Water Storage District, 2714 "L" Street, Bakersfield, Calif.
D. (6) $900.

A. Guy G. McConnell, 1825 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Manufacturing Chemists' Association, Inc., 1825 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $800.

A. Albert L. McDermott, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Hotel & Motel Association, 221 West 57th Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $200.

A. Angus H. McDonald.
B. The Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of America (National Farmers Union), 1575 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo.; 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $3,230.98. E. (9) $97.36.

A. Benny W. McGehee, Post Office Box 908, San Antonio, Tex.
B. Air Force Sergeants Association, Post Office Box 908, San Antonio, Tex.
D. (6) $300.

A. F. Howard McGuigan, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $3,562. E. (9) $232.90.

A. Clarence M. McIntosh, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
D. (6) $2,021.40. E. (9) $20.70.

A. William F. McKenna, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National League of Insured Savings Associations, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $34.

A. Richard F. McMahon, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Thomas E. Flynn, Eastern Conference of Teamsters, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. William F. McManus, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. General Electric Co., 570 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $1,200. E. (9) $315.

A. Robert D. McMillen, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Corn Starch Industry Committee, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Charles R. McNeill, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The American Bankers Association, 90 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $1,200. E. (9) $2,392.80.

A. William P. MacCracken, Jr., 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Optometric Association, Inc., 100 West Pine Street, Selingsgrove, Pa.
D. (6) $2,500.

A. John G. Macfarlan, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. REA Express, 219 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $1,254. E. (9) $182.28.

A. James E. Mack, 1225 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Confectioners Association, 36 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A. Jos. R. MacLaren, 4 Linden Drive, Hudson Falls, N.Y.
B. Potlatch Forests, Inc., 320 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.
D. (6) $1,425. E. (9) $516.38.

A. H. E. Mahlman, 1026 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Optometric Association, Inc., c/o Dr. Melvin D. Wolfberg, 100 West Pine Street, Selinsgrove, Pa.
D. (6) $812.50. E. (9) $206.45.

A. Don Mahon, National Federation of Independent Unions, 1127 Warner Building, Washington, D.C.
E. (9) $1,020.68.

A. Carter Manasco, 5932 Chesterbrook Road, McLean, Va.
B. National Coal Association, Coal Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $4,600. E. (9) $140.95.

A. Man-Made Fiber Producers Association, Inc., 350 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) $1,455.87.

A. Manufacturing Chemists' Association, Inc., 1825 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $5,000. E. (9) $3,000.

A. James Mark, Jr., 1427 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. United Mine Workers of America, 900 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $4,802.

A. Rodney W. Markley, Jr., 815 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.
B. Ford Motor Co., Dearborn, Mich.
D. (6) $525. E. (9) $1,437.95.

A. Raymond E. Marks, 65 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.
B. Southern Pacific Co., 65 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

A. Robert O. Marritz, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $64.

A. David M. Marsh, 837 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
B. American Insurance Association, 110 William Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $400. E. (9) $14.25.

A. Edwin E. Marsh, 600 Crandall Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.
B. National Wool Growers Association, 600 Crandall Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.
D. (6) $3,255. E. (9) $318.90.

A. Michael Marsh, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Railway Labor Executives' Association, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $330.13.

A. Winston W. Marsh, 1343 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Tire Dealers & Retreaders Association, 1343 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. J. Paull Marshall, 925 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $140.65. E. (9) $93.15.

A. Thomas A. Martin, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Mid-Continent Oil & Gas Association, 300 Tulsa Building, Tulsa, Okla.
D. (6) $120. E. (9) $120.

A. Mike M. Masaoka, American Committee on Japan, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Mike M. Masaoka, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Association on Japanese Textile Imports, Inc., 551 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $250.

A. Mike M. Masaoka, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Japanese American Citizens League, 1634 Post Street, San Francisco, Calif.
D. (6) $200.

A. Walter J. Mason, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Building and Construction Trades Department, AFL-CIO, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $4,999.93. E. (9) $1,480.

A. P. H. Mathews, 925 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $1,091.09. E. (9) $672.96.

A. Charles D. Matthews, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Electric Companies, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $90. E. (9) $4.02.

A. C. V. and R. V. Maudlin, 1111 E Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Secondary Material Industries, Inc., 271 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Robert A. Means, 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Fleet Reserve Association, 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $100.

A. John S. Mears, 1608 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The American Legion, 700 North Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
D. (6) $3,135.72. E. (9) $15.65.

A. Donald Melvin, 20 E Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. CUNA International, Inc., 1617 Sherman Avenue, Madison, Wis.
D. (6) $600. E. (9) $196.85.

A. Lawrence C. Merthan, 1735 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc., 235 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $500. E. (9) $225.20.

A. Metropolitan Washington Board of Trade, 1616 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Michigan Hospital Service, 441 East Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
E. (9) $1,548.63.

A. Midland Cooperative Dairy Association, Box 128 Cazenovia, N.Y.

A. Clarence R. Miles, 1625 I Street, NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Legislative Committee International Economic Policy Association, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) $3,739.47.

A. John R. Miles, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Chamber of Commerce of the U.S.A.

A. Capt. A. Standley Miller, 1629 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Committee for Flags of Necessity, 25 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $100.

A. Miller Associates, Inc., 1705 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Associated Telephone Answering Exchanges, Inc., 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $937.50. E. (9) $90.

A. Miller Associates, Inc., 1705 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The League of New York Theatres, Inc., and The National Association of the Legitimate Theatre, Inc., 137 West 48th Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $1,125. E. (9) $90.

A. Dale Miller, 377 Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D.C.
B. Dallas, Tex., Chamber of Commerce.
D. (6) $1,500.

A. Dale Miller, 377 Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D.C.
B. Intracoastal Canal Association, 2211 South Coast Building, Houston, Tex.
D. (6) $2,625.

A. Dale Miller, 377 Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D.C.
B. Texas Gulf Sulphur Co., Newgulf, Tex., and New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $2,250.

A. Edwin Reid Miller, 1004 Farnam Street, Omaha, Nebr.
B. Nebraska Railroads Legislative Committee, 1004 Farnam Street, Omaha, Nebr.
D. (6) $3,465. E. (9) $686.18.

A. Lloyd S. Miller, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C., and 195 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
B. American Telephone & Telegraph Co., 195 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $555.56.

A. Luman G. Miller, 424 Henry Building, Portland, Oreg.
B. Oregon Railroad Association, 424 Henry Building, Portland, Oreg.
E. (9) $949.46.

A. Claude Minard, 215 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.
B. California Railroad Association, 215 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

A. Othmer J. Mischo, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Amalgamated Transit Union, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Missouri Railroad Committee, 906 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.
E. (9) $152.50.

A. Stephen A. Mitchell, Post Office Box 932, Taos, N. Mex.

A. Willis C. Moffatt, 536 First Security Building, Boise, Idaho.

A. Marion S. Monk, Jr., Batchelor, La.
B. National Association of Soil & Water Conservation Districts, League City, Tex.

A. G. Merrill Moody, 925 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $27.82. E. (9) $49.68.

A. Jo V. Morgan, Jr., 815 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Humane Association, Post Office Box 1266, Denver, Colo.
D. (6) $1,250.

A. Morison, Clapp, Abrams & Haddock, the Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.
B. The Sperry & Hutchinson Co., 330 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Motor Commerce Association, Inc., 4004 Versailles Road, Lexington, Ky.
D. (6) $300. E. (9) $510.28.

A. Ray R. Murdock.
B. American Maritime Association, 17 Battery Place, New York, N.Y., and 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $700.

A. John J. Murphy, Wileliner Estates, Route 2, Box 113–D, Edgewater, Md.
B. National Customs Service Association.

A. Robert F. Murphy, 1608 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The American Legion, 700 North Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
D. (6) $2,582.16. E. (9) $94.25.

A. William E. Murray, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. William E. Murtha, National Association of Manufacturers, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Augustus Nasmith, Pennsylvania Station, Raymond Plaza, Newark, N.J.
B. Associated Railroads of New Jersey, Pennsylvania Station, Raymond Plaza, Newark, N.J.

A. National Agricultural Chemicals Association, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. National Associated Businessmen, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $1,530. E. (9) $822.46.

A. National Association of Direct Selling Companies, 163–65 Center Street, Winona, Minn.
D. (6) $15,000. E. (9) $15.25.

A. National Association of Electric Cos., 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $1,318.88. E. (9) $10,703.20.

A. National Association of Food Chains, 1725 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $200. E. (9) $200.

A. National Association of Frozen Food Packers, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. National Association of Margarine Manufacturers, Munsey Building, Washington, D.C.

A. National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, 200 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $1,869.24. E. (9) $1,869.24.

A. National Association of Postal Supervisors, Post Office Box 1924, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $15,000. E. (9) $8,042.19.

A. National Association of Soil & Water Conservation Districts, League City, Tex.
D. (6) $683.03. E. (9) $552.50.

A. National Association of Travel Organizations, 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $25,669.99. E. (9) $682.50.

A. National Automobile Dealers Association, 2000 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $11,809.36. E. (9) $11,809.36.

A. National Broiler Council, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $400. E. (9) $400.

A. National Coal Association, Coal Building, Washington, D.C.

A. National Committee To Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee, 555 North Western Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif.
D. (6) $1,024.68. E. (9) $1,024.68.

A. National Committee for International Development, 1762 Church Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $7,370. E. (9) $4,825.80.

A. National Community Television Association, Inc., 535 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $435. E. (9) $435.

A. National Conference of Non-Profit Shipping Associations, Inc., 26 Auburn Avenue, Post Office Box 1736, Atlanta, Ga.
D. (6) $6,375.

A. National Cotton Compress & Cotton Warehouse Association, 1085 Shrine Building, Memphis, Tenn.

A. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 12285, Memphis, Tenn.
D. (6) $3,626.03. E. (9) $3,626.03.

A. National Council of Agricultural Employers, 620 Southern Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $2,183. E. (9) $2,183.

A. National Council, Junior Order United American Mechanics, 3027 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
E. (9) $160.

A. National Council on Business Mail, Inc., 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $70.71. E. (9) $250.

A. National Counsel Associates, 421 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, D.C.
B. Committee for the Study of Revenue Bond Financing, 149 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $3,000. E. (9) $503.28.

A. National Electrical Contractors Association, Inc., 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. National Electrical Manufacturers Association, 155 East 44th Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $280.28. E. (9) $280.28.

A. National Farmers Organization, Corning, Iowa.
E. (9) $6,155.88.

A. National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc., 2012 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $441,337.05. E. (9) $2,544.18.

A. National Fisheries Institute, Inc., 1614 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. National Forest Products Association, 1619 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $2,703.20.

A. National Housing Conference, Inc., 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $18,823.32. E. (9) $23,499.64.

A. National League of Insured Savings Associations, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $5,734.38. E. (9) $1,034.

A. National Milk Producers Federation, 30 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $8,012.84. E. (9) $8,012.84.

A. National Parking Association, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) $1,333.32.

A. National Particleboard Association, 711 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. National Retail Furniture Association, 1150 Merchandise Mart, Chicago, Ill.

A. National Retail Merchants Association, 100 West 31st Street, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) $7,596.75.

A. National Right To Work Committee, 1900 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $7,930. E. (9) $11,440.

A. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) $1,195.53.

A. National Small Business Association, 1225 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $5,000. E. (9) $2,562.52.

A. National Society of Professional Engineers, 2029 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $123,396. E. (9) $2,472.

A. National Tire Dealers & Retreaders Association, 1343 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $100. E. (9) $100.

A. National Wool Growers Association, 600 Crandall Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.
D. (6) $16,059. E. (9) $8,275.04.

A. Nation-Wide Committee on Import-Export Policy, 815 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $8,037.50. E. (9) $7,701.93.

A. Robert R. Neal, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Health Insurance Association of America, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $45. E. (9) $21.56.

A. Alan M. Nedry, 888 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Southern California Edison Co., Post Office Box 351, Los Angeles, Calif.
D. (6) $2,500. E. (9) $2,321.20.

A. Samuel E. Neel, 1707 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Mortgage Bankers Association of America, 111 West Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $3,750. E. (9) $3,894.

A. Oliver A. Thomas, 1 East First Street, Reno, Nev.
B. Nevada Railroad Association, 1 East First Street, Reno, Nev.

A. New England Shoe & Leather Association, 210 Lincoln Street, Boston, Mass.
D. (6) $441.50. E. (9) $441.50.

A. Mrs. Sarah H. Newman, 1029 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Consumers League, 1029 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. George L. Nichols.
B. National Association of Retired Civil Employees, 1909 Q Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $1,750. E. (9) $127.88.

A. Patrick J. Nilan, 817 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. United Federation of Postal Clerks, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $4,999.98. E. (9) $706.23.

A. Stanley D. Noble, Munsey Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Council of Profit Sharing Industries, Munsey Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Robert W. Nolan, 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Fleet Reserve Association, 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Charles M. Noone, 1209 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Small Business Investment Companies, 537 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $1,500. E. (9) $263.82.

A. Joseph A. Noone, 514 Madison Building, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Agricultural Chemicals Association, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. O. L. Norman, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Electric Companies, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $975. E. (9) $13.33.

A. Robert H. North, 1105 Barr Building, Washington, D.C.
B. International Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers & Milk Industry Foundation, 1105 Barr Building, Washington, D.C.
E. (9) $220.22.

A. Harry E. Northam, 185 North Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
B. Association of American Physicians & Surgeons, Inc., 185 North Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A. Graham T. Northup, 1707 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Mortgage Bankers Association of America, 111 West Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $5,100. E. (9) $5,942.

A. E. M. Norton, 30 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Milk Producers Federation, 30 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $200.

A. Michael J. Norton, 30 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Milk Producers Federation, 30 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $200. E. (9) $539.15.

A. Ira H. Nunn, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Restaurant Association, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $2,250. E. (9) $250.

A. William B. O'Connell, 400 First Street, Washington, D.C.
B. Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen, 2247 West Lawrence Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $525.

A. O'Connor, Green, Thomas & Walters, 508 Federal Bar Building, Washington, D.C.
B. American Paper & Pulp Association, 122 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. O'Connor, Green, Thomas & Walters, 508 Federal Bar Building, Washington, D.C.
B. American Transit Association, 355 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. O'Connor, Green, Thomas & Walters, 508 Federal Bar Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Citizens Committee for Balanced Legislative Representation, 870 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.
E. (9) $3,108.93.

A. O'Connor, Green, Thomas & Walters, 508 Federal Bar Building, Washington, D.C.
B. El Paso Natural Gas Co., 1 Chase Manhattan Plaza, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $5,000. E. (9) $134.73.

A. O'Connor, Green, Thomas & Walters, 508 Federal Bar Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Outdoor Amusement Business Association, Box 143, Southfield, Mich.
E. (9) $99.43.

A. O'Connor, Green, Thomas & Walters, 508 Federal Bar Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Roadside Business Association, 1430 Rand Tower, Minneapolis, Minn.
D. (6) $3,000. E. (9) $1,823.40.

A. O'Connor, Green, Thomas & Walters, 508 Federal Bar Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Upper Mississippi Towing Corp., 7703 Normandale Road, Minneapolis, Minn.
D. (6) $2,500.

A. John B. O'Day, C.L.U., 11 East Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.
B. Insurance Economics Society of America, 11 East Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $10,642.39.

A. Jane O'Grady, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, AFL-CIO, 15 Union Square, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $1,820. E. (9) $282.72.

A. The Ohio Railroad Association, 16 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio.
E. (9) $2,213.01.

A. Alvin E. Oliver, 400 Folger Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Grain & Feed Dealers National Association, 400 Folger Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Charles T. O'Neill, Jr., 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Bankers Association, 90 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $450. E. (9) $35.34.

A. Harry D. Orr, Jr., 1 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.
B. Robert O. Anderson, Roswell, N. Mex.
E. (9) $43.39.

A. Morris E. Osburn, Central Trust Building, Jefferson City, Mo.
B. Missouri Railroad Committee.
E. (9) $152.50.

A. Kermit Overby, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $150.

A. Raymond S. Page, Jr., Mill Creek Terrace, Gladwyne, Pa.
B. Campbell Soup Co., 375 Memorial Avenue, Camden, N.J.

A. Walter Page, Box 128, Cazenovia, N.Y.

A. Everett L. Palmer, 901 Hamilton Street, Allentown, Pa.
B. Pennsylvania Power & Light Co., 901 Hamilton Street, Allentown, Pa.
E. (9) $179.49.

A. J. D. Parel, 244 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $400.49. E. (9) $245.

A. Kenneth Wells Parkinson, 1100 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.
B. National Committee for a New Patent Office Building, 1331 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $2,457.60. E. (9) $113.53.

A. James D. Parriott, Jr., 539 South Main Street, Findlay, Ohio.
B. Marathon Oil Co., 539 South Main Street, Findlay, Ohio.

A. Robert D. Partridge, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $55.80.

A. James G. Patton.
B. The Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of America, 1575 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo., and 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $1,375. E. (9) $214.18.

A. Philip C. Pendleton, Second Street Pike, Bryn Athyn, Pa.
B. Charitable Contributors Association, 100 Old York Road, Jenkintown, Pa.
D. (6) $1,100. E. (9) $40.94.

A. Philip C. Pendleton, Second Street Pike, Bryn Athyn, Pa.
B. Family Tax Association, 100 Old York Road, Jenkintown, Pa.
D. (6) $800.

A. Philip C. Pendleton, Second Street Pike, Bryn Athyn, Pa.
B. The Pitcairn Co., 100 West 10th Street, Wilmington, Del.
D. (6) $200. E. (9) $40.25.

A. Peter J. Pestillo, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Restaurant Association, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C., and 1530 North Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $1,437.48. E. (9) $125.

A. Ervin L. Peterson, 910 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Milk Industry Foundation and International Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers, 910 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) $31.61.

A. Harold Peterson, 500 Minnesota Federal Building, Minneapolis, Minn.
B. National R.E.A. Telephone Association, 500 Minnesota Federal Building, Minneapolis, Minn.
D. (6) $7,000. E. (9) $1,081.83.

A. J. Hardin Peterson, Drawer BS, Lakeland, Fla.
B. Florida Citrus Mutual, Lakeland, Fla.
D. (6) $1,200. E. (9) $43.50.

A. J. Hardin Peterson, Drawer BS, Lakeland, Fla.
B. Florida Fruit & Vegetable Association, Post Office Box 6787, Orlando, Fla.
E. (9) $255.84.

A. J. Hardin Peterson, Drawer BS, Lakeland, Fla.
B. West Coast Inland Navigation District, Court House, Bradenton, Fla.
D. (6) $600. E. (9) $21.

A. Kenneth T. Peterson, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Hotel & Restaurant Employees and Bartenders International Union, 6 East Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
D. (6) $2,499.99.

A. Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Joseph D. Phelan, 485 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Colorado River Association, 417 South Hill Street, Los Angeles, Calif.
D. (6) $3,000. E. (9) $730.

A. Richard N. Philleo, 1 Farragut Square South, Washington, D.C.
B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $1,273.30. E. (9) $100.86.

A. Tom Pickett, 944 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $156.71.

A. Pierson, Ball & Dowd, 1000 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Federal Cartridge Corp., 2700 Foshay Tower, Minneapolis, Minn.
D. (6) $250.

A. Bruce O. Pike, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
D. (6) $580.

A. T. E. Pinkston, Kentucky Railroad Association, 101 East High Street, Lexington, Ky.
E. (9) $519.20.

A. Phyllis T. Piotrow, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Population Crisis Committee, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $2,500. E. (9) $107.25.

A. James H. Pipkin, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Texaco Inc., 135 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $700. E. (9) $1,255.

A. The Pitcairn Co., 100 West 10th Street, Wilmington, Del.
E. (9) $240.25.

A. S. L. Platt, 723 Investment Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, Honolulu, Hawaii.

A. James K. Polk, 522 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.
B. Consolidated Edison Co. of New York, Inc., 4 Irving Place, New York, N.Y.

A. John W. Pompelli, 1 Farragut Square South, Washington, D.C.
B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Robert R. Poston, 908 Colorado Building, Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, 200 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $900. E. (9) $172.93.

A. Ramsay D. Potts, 910 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Investment Company Institute, 61 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $750. E. (9) $9.

A. William J. Potts, Jr., 1735 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Association on Broadcasting Standards, Inc., 1741 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. William I. Powell, 1110 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Independent Petroleum Association of America, 1110 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
E. (9) $9.60.

A. Graydon R. Powers, Jr., Association of Maximum Service Telecasters, Inc., 1735 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Marvin J. Powers, 1629 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Industrial Bankers Association, 1629 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $300.

A. William C. Prather, 221 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.
B. United States Savings & Loan League, 221 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $400.

A. William H. Press, 1616 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $7,500.

A. Forrest J. Prettyman, 730 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Association of Registered Bank Holding Companies, 730 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $150. E. (9) $4.75.

A. Purcell & Nelson, 888 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Sugar Sales (Pvt.), Ltd., Throgmorton House, Jameson Avenue, Salisbury, Rhodesia.
D. (6) $10,000. E. (9) $406.16.

A. William A. Quinlan, 1317 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $890.42. E. (9) $338.36.

A. Earl G. Quinn, 9807 South Oakley Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
B. Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
D. (6) $823.50. E. (9) $869.52.

A. Luke C. Quinn, Jr., 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Cancer Society, New York, N.Y., et al.
D. (6) $13,249.97. E. (9) $8,206.90.

A. Alex Radin, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Public Power Association, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $444.40.

A. Edward F. Ragland, 6917 Marbury Road, Bethesda, Md.
B. The Tobacco Institute, Inc., 1735 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Railway Progress Institute, 38 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Alan T. Rains, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. United Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Association, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Albert Rains, 823 Forrest Avenue, Gadsden, Ala.
B. Mayer, Friedlich, Spiess, Tierney, Brown & Platt, 231 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Railway Labor Executives' Association, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Donald J. Ramsey, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Silver Users Association, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $499.99. E. (9) $62.69.

A. James A. Ransford, 1701 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Tidewater Oil Co., Los Angeles, Calif.

A. Rea, Cross & Knebel, 917 Munsey Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Midwest Solvents Co., Inc., 1300 Main Street, Atchison, Kans.
D. (6) $480. E. (9) $19.20.

A. Sydney C. Reagan, 3840 Greenbrier Drive, Dallas, Tex.
B. Southwestern Peanut Shellers Association, Drawer 747, Durant, Okla.
D. (6) $150.

A. Otie M. Reed, 1107 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $1,150. E. (9) $1,443.95.

A. W. O. Reed, 6254 Woodland Drive, Dallas, Tex.
B. Texas Railroads.
D. (6) $310.

A. Peter Regalado, 1520 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $20.

A. J. A. Reidelbach, Jr., 1117 Barr Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Home Manufacturers Association, 1117 Barr Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $200.

A. Reilly & Charles, 821 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. New Process Co., Warren Pa., and Associated Third Class Mail Users, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Reilly & Wells, 1120 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Printing Industries of America, Inc., 20 Chevy Chase Circle NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $3,600. E. (9) $579.85.

A. Reserve Officers Association of the United States, 333 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., Washington, D.C.

A. Retired Officers Association, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $89,493.63.

A. Retired Officers Tax Credit Committee, Post Office Box 1965, Annapolis, Md.
D. (6) $300. E. (9) $718.89.

A. Retirement Federation of Civil Service Employees of the U.S. Government, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $5,034.70. E. (9) $8,750.94.

A. Reynolds Metals Co., 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) $280.

A. William A. Reynolds, 526 Northwest 30th Street, Oklahoma City, Okla.
B. Land Use Committee, Pocatello, Idaho.
D. (6) $2,500. E. (9) $3,500.

A. Theron J. Rice, 1710 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Continental Oil Co., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y.

A. James W. Richards, 910 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
B. Standard Oil Co. (Indiana), 910 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $1,133.34. E. (9) $14.02.

A. Dorsey Richardson, 61 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
B. Investment Company Institute, 61 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

A. Harry H. Richardson, 335 Austin Street, Bogalusa, La.
B. Louisiana Railroads.
D. (6) $25.75. E. (9) $121.17.

A. James W. Riddell, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Air Transport Association, Washington, D.C.

A. James W. Riddell, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
B. C.I.T. Financial Corp., 650 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. James W. Riddell, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Entertainment Law Committee, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

A. James W. Riddell, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Indian Sugar Mills Association, Calcutta, India.

A. James W. Riddell, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
B. State Farm Mutual Insurance Co., Bloomington, Ill.

A. Richard J. Riddick, 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Freight Forwarders Institute, 1012 14th NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $3,750. E. (9) $136.46.

A. Siert F. Riepma, Munsey Building, Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Margarine Manufacturers.

A. Gloria Riordan, 1126 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, AFL–CIO, 1126 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $500.

A. John Rippey, 20 E Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. CUNA International, Inc., 1617 Sherman Avenue, Madison, Wis.
D. (6) $625. E. (9) $169.25.

A. William Neale Roach, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. International Armament Corp. (Interarmco), 10 Prince Street, Alexandria, Va.
D. (6) $1,500.

A. Roger Robb, 1100 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.
B. National Committee for a New Patent Office Building, 1331 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $637.50.

A. Paul H. Robbins, 2029 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Society of Professional Engineers, 2029 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $250.

A. Austin L. Roberts, Jr., 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Independent Natural Gas Association of America, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $812.50.

A. Clyde F. Roberts, Jr., National Association of Manufacturers, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Roberts & Holland, 405 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.
B. Furman-Wolfson Corp., 1440 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) $112.27.

A. Roberts & Holland, 405 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.
B. I.O.S., Ltd. (S.A.), 119, Rue de Lausanne, Geneva, Switzerland.

A. Kenneth A. Roberts, 423 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
B. American Optometric Association, in care of Dr. Melvin D. Wolfberg, 100 West Pine Street, Selinsgrove, Pa.
D. (6) $500. E. (9) $85.

A. Kenneth A. Roberts, 423 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Animal Health Institute, in care of Mr. Robert Brouse, 1030 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $3,000. E. (9) $400.

A. Kenneth A. Roberts, 423 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
B. United States Plywood Corp., 777 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $500.

A. Charles A. Robinson, Jr., 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $185.

A. Donald L. Rogers, 730 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Association of Registered Bank Holding Companies, 730 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $437.50.

A. Frank W. Rogers, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Western Oil & Gas Association, 609 South Grand Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif.
D. (6) $526.

A. Raymond A. Rourke, 333 Medford Street, Charlestown, Mass.
B. Revere Sugar Refinery, 333 Medford Street, Charlestown, Mass.

A. Royall, Koegel & Rogers, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Ad Hoc Committee of Publishing Companies, 60–62 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $7,500. E. (9) $88.13.

A. Royall, Koegel & Rogers, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Insurance Association, 110 William Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $7,000. E. (9) $74.86.

A. Royall, Koegel & Rogers, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Pinkerton's, Inc., 154 Nassau Street, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) $.50.

A. Rubenstein, Wolfson & Co., Inc., 230 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
B. National Independent Coal Operators Association, Pikeville, Ky.
E. (9) $115.

A. John Forney Rudy, 902 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
B. The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron Ohio.

A. Rule of Law Committee, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $39. E. (9) $39.

A. Albert T. Russell, 1918 North Parkway, Memphis, Tenn.
B. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 12285, Memphis, Tenn.
D. (6) $810. E. (9) $408.75.

A. William H. Ryan, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. District Lodge No. 44, International Association of Machinists, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $3,576.84. E. (9) $60.

A. Robert A. Saltzstein, 1300 Wyatt Building, Washington, D.C.
B. American Business Press, Inc., 205 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $3,125. E. (9) $1,332.47.

A. William H. Scheick, 1735 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The American Institute of Architects, 1735 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $500. E. (9) $3,200.76.

A. Henry P. Schmidt, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Brotherhood of Railway & Steamship Clerks, 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
D. (6) $933.74.

A. Hilliard Schulberg, 1900 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Washington, D.C. Retail Liquor Dealers Association, Inc., 1900 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) $107.54.

A. Durward Seals, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. United Fresh Fruit & Vegetable Association, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Hollis M. Seavey, 1771 N Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Broadcasters, 1771 N Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Leo Seybold, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Air Transport Association of America, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $1,125.

A. Alvin Shapiro, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Merchant Marine Institute, Inc., 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C. and 11 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $1,575. E. (9) $316.37.

A. David C. Sharman, 1026 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Optometric Association, Inc., c/o Dr. Melvin D. Wolfberg, 100 West Pine Street, Selinsgrove, Pa.
D. (6) $1,093.75. E. (9) $650.94.

A. Shaw, Pittman, Potts, Trowbridge & Madden, 910 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. League of Americans Residing Abroad, 910 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. A. Manning Shaw, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Brown, Lund & Levin, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $968.

A. Carroll M. Shaw, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Amalgamated Transit Union, AFL-CIO, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Ira Shesser, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Robert H. Shields, 920 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.
B. United States Beet Sugar Association, 920 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $1,500.

A. Max Shine, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Federation of Technical Engineers, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $962. E. (9) $20.

A. Shipley, Akerman & Pickett, 1204 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Bluejay Oil Co., National Press Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Shipley, Akerman & Pickett, 1204 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Fiduciary Counsel, Inc., 40 Wall Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Shipley, Akerman & Pickett, 1204 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Insurance Securities Inc., 100 California Street, San Francisco, Calif.

A. Shipley, Akerman & Pickett, 1204 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Investors Management Co., Westminster at Parker, Elizabeth, N.J.

A. Shipley, Akerman & Pickett, 1204 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Leitchfield Manufacturing Co., 2408 Douglass Boulevard, Louisville, Ky.

A. Shipley, Akerman & Pickett, 1204 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.
B. National FHA Apartment Owners Association, Woodward Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Shipley, Akerman & Pickett, 1204 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Shipley, Akerman & Pickett (for National Realty Trust), 1204 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Shipley, Akerman & Pickett, 1204 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Pet Shop Management, Inc., Post Office Box 109, Fond du Lac, Wis.

A. Robert L. Shortle, 306 International Trade Mart, New Orleans, La.
B. Mississippi Valley Association, 225 South Meramec, St. Louis, Mo.

A. A. Z. Shows, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Neale Roach Associates, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Charles B. Shuman, Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill.
B. American Farm Bureau Federation, Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $750.

A. Sidley, Austin, Burgess & Smith, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Inland Steel Co., 30 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Silver Users Association, 1625 I Street, NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $25. E. (9) $1,626.47.

A. Jack C. Skerrett, 717 19th Street South, Arlington, Va.
B. The Camping Club of America, Inc., 945 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) $10.

A. Harold S. Skinner, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y.
B. Continental Oil Co.

A. Carstens Slack, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Phillips Petroleum Co., Bartlesville, Okla.

A. Harold Slater, 1 Farragut Square South, Washington, D.C.
B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $1,312.50. E. (9) $9.65.

A. Stephen Slipher, 812 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.
B. U.S. Savings & Loan League, 221 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $3,125. E. (9) $23.70.

A. Smith & Pepper, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $250. E. (9) $250.

A. Dudley Smith, 732 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Association of Sugar Producers of Puerto Rico, 732 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.

A. E. Stratford Smith, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Smith & Pepper, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $150.

A. Gordon L. Smith, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Edward Gottlieb & Associates, Ltd., 640 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) $57.15.

A. Harold Arden Smith, 605 West Olympic Boulevard, Los Angeles, Calif.
B. Standard Oil Co. of California, 225 Bush Street, San Francisco, Calif.
D. (6) $200. E. (9) $105.

A. Irvin A. Smith, 418 East Rosser Avenue, Post Office Box 938, Bismarck, N. Dak.
E. (9) $1,004.33.

A. James R. Smith, 1060 Omaha National Bank Building, Omaha, Nebr.
B. Mississippi Valley Association, 225 South Meramac, St. Louis, Mo.

A. Lloyd W. Smith, 416 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Co., 547 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill., and Great Northern Railway Co., 175 East Fourth Street, St. Paul, Minn.

A. Robert B. Smith, 121 Second Street, NE, Washington, D.C.
B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $150.

A. Wallace M. Smith, 829 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.
B. American Mutual Insurance Alliance, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.
E. (9) $55.

A. Wayne H. Smithey, 815 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.
B. Ford Motor Co., Dearborn, Mich.
D. (6) $1,148.70. E. (9) $1,007.04.

A. Lyle O. Snader, 244 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $591.73. E. (9) $316.

A. Thaddeus S. Snell, 134 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.
B. National Particleboard Association, 711 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) $275.25.

A. Frank B. Snodgrass, 1726 M Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Burley and Dark Leaf Tobacco Export Association, Inc., Post Office Box 860, Lexington, Ky.
D. (6) $325. E. (9) $55.57.

A. Edward F. Snyder, 245 Second Street NE., Washington, D.C.
B. Friends Committee on National Legislation, 245 Second Street NE., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $1,730.77.

A. J. R. Snyder, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

A. Society for Animal Protective Legislation, Post Office Box 3492, Georgetown Station, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $3,138.95. E. (9) $6,776.47.

A. Marvin J. Sonosky, 1225 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. J. Taylor Soop, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, 330 South Wells Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $607.94.

A. William W. Spear, 214 Fremont National Bank Building, Fremont, Nebr.
B. Standard Oil Co. (Indiana), 910 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $729.17. E. (9) $8.90.

A. John F. Speer, Jr., 1105 Barr Building, Washington, D.C.
B. International Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers and Milk Industry Foundation, 1105 Barr Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Lawrence Speiser, 1101 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Civil Liberties Union, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Nell May F. Stephens, Post Office Box 6234, Northwest Station, Washington, D.C.

A. Russell M. Stephens, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Federation of Technical Engineers, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $240. E. (9) $20.

A. Steptoe & Johnson, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Hamilton Watch Co. and Elgin National Watch Co.
D. (6) $200.

A. Steptoe & Johnson, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. International Telephone & Telegraph Corp., 320 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $120. E. (9) $1.50.

A. Steptoe & Johnson, 1250 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.
B. Reynolds Metals Co., 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $280.

A. Steptoe & Johnson, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Rule of Law Committee, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $37.50. E. (9) $1.50.

A. Mrs. Alexander Stewart (Annalee), 120 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.
B. Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, 120 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $23,707.12. E. (9) $5,821.88.

A. Eugene L. Stewart, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Chrysler Corp., 341 Massachusetts Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
D. (6) $2,065. E. (9) $9.

A. Eugene L. Stewart, 1001 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.
B. Man-Made Fiber Producers Association, Inc., 350 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $1,426.25. E. (9) $29.62.

A. Sterling F. Stoudenmire, Jr., 61 St. Joseph Street, Mobile, Ala.
B. Waterman Steamship Corp., 61 St. Joseph Street, Mobile, Ala.

A. Francis W. Stover, 200 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.
B. Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States.
D. (6) $3,125. E. (9) $179.10.

A. O. R. Strackbein, 815 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $625.

A. Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried, Frank & Kampelman, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The Hualapai Tribe of the Hualapai Reservation, Peach Springs, Ariz.

A. Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried, Frank & Kampelman, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Laguna Pueblo of New Mexico, Laguna, N. Mex.

A. Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried, Frank & Kampelman, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Metlakatla Indian Community, Post Office Box 142, Metlakatla, Alaska.

A. Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried, Frank & Kampelman, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The Nez Perce Tribe, Lapwai, Idaho.

A. Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried, Frank & Kampelman, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The Oglala Sioux Tribe of the Pine Ridge Reservation, Pine Ridge, S. Dak.

A. Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried, Frank & Kampelman, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community, Box 907-X, Route 1, Scottsdale, Ariz.

A. Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried, Frank & Kampelman, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The San Carlos Apache Tribe, San Carlos, Ariz.

A. Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried, Frank & Kampelman, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The Seneca Nation of Indians, 25 Main Street, Salamanca, N.Y.

A. Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried, Frank & Kampelman, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The Tuscarora Nation of Indians, Tuscarora Reservation, Lewiston, N.Y.

A. Ronnie J. Straw, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Herald E. Stringer, 1608 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The American Legion, 700 North Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
D. (6) $4,625. E. (9) $436.40.

A. Norman Strunk, 221 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.
B. United States Savings and Loan League, 221 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $1,875.

A. Sam S. Studebaker, Tipp City, Ohio.
B. National Association of Soil & Water Conservation Districts, League City, Tex.

A. Walter B. Stults, 537 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Small Business Investment Companies, 537 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $600.

A. Frank L. Sundstrom, 1290 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.
B. Schenley Industries, Inc., 1290 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.

A. Surrey, Karasik, Gould & Greene, 1116 Woodward Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Associated Sugar Producers of Guadeloupe and Martinique, Boite Postale 175, Pointe-a-Pitre, Guadeloupe.
E. (9) $439.34.

A. Surrey, Karasik, Gould & Greene, 1116 Woodward Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Committee for International Housing Through Private Housing, 1120 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.
E. (9) $12.56.

A. Surrey, Karasik, Gould & Greene, 1116 Woodward Building, Washington, D.C.
B. South Puerto Rico Sugar Co., 5 Hanover Square, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) $169.71.

A. Austin Sutherland, 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Tank Truck Carriers, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Charles P. Taft, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Legislative Committee of the Committee for a National Trade Policy, Inc., 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Glenn J. Talbott.
B. The Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of America (National Farmers Union), 1575 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo.; 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. C. M. Tarr, 1909 Q Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Retired Civil Employees, 1909 Q Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $2,153.83. E. (9) $752.40.

A. Wm. B. Thompson, Jr., 244 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $497.93. E. (9) $290.

A. John N. Thurman, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Pacific American Steamship Association, 635 Sacramento Street, San Francisco, Calif.
D. (6) $1,125. E. (9) $987.36.

A. William H. Tinney, 1223 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.
B. The Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 6 Penn Center Plaza, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. E. Linwood Tipton, 1105 Barr Building, Washington, D.C.
B. International Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers and Milk Industry Foundation, 1105 Barr Building, Washington, D.C.

A. M. S. Tisdale, 4200 Cathedral Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Armed Services Committee, Chamber of Commerce, Vallejo, Calif.
D. (6) $147.50. E. (9) $138.09.

A. Tobacco Associates, Inc., 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) $1,318.

A. H. Willis Tobler, 30 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Milk Producers Federation, 30 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $3,125. E. (9) $224.31.

A. John H. Todd, Post Office Box 23, 1085 Shrine Building, Memphis, Tenn.
B. National Cotton Compress & Cotton Warehouse Association, 1085 Shrine Building, Office Box 23, Memphis, Tenn.

A. F. Gerald Toye, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. General Electric Co., 570 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $1,000. E. (9) $14.25.

A. Glenwood S. Troop, Jr., 812 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.
B. United States Savings & Loan League, 221 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $2,187.50. E. (9) $54.25.

A. Joel B. True, 840 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The Tobacco Institute, Inc., 1735 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Galen Douglas Trussell, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Manufacturers.

A. Dick Tullis, 307 Maple Terrace, Dallas, Tex.
B. Superior Oil Co., Houston, Tex., and Los Angeles, Calif.
D. (6) $200. E. (9) $150.

A. John W. Turner, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

A. William S. Tyson, 821 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Western Range Association, 375 North Fulton Street, Fresno, Calif.
E. (9) $94.38.

A. David G. Unger, Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Soil & Water Conservation Districts, League City, Tex.

A. Union Producing Co., 1525 Fairfield Avenue, Shreveport, La., and United Gas Pipe Line Co., 1525 Fairfield Avenue, Shreveport, La.
E. (9) $929.98.

A. United Federation of Postal Clerks, 817 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $362,584.84. E. (9) $44,895.03.

A. United States Beet Sugar Association, 920 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.
E. (9) $2,340.

A. United States Cane Sugar Refiners' Association, 1001 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.
E. (9) $1,640.74.

A. United States Plywood Corp., 777 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) $500.

A. United States Savings & Loan League, 221 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.
E. (9) $24,106.89.

A. Lois W. Van Valkenburgh, 1673 Preston Road, Alexandria, Va.
B. Citizens Committee for UNICEF, 20 E Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $105. E. (9) $8.

A. Theodore A. Vanderzyde, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. District Lodge No. 44, International Association of Machinists, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $3,038.40. E. (9) $15.

A. Richard E. Vernor, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Life Convention, 230 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $263.80. E. (9) $129.60.

A. Washington Home Rule Committee, Inc., 924 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $5,298.34. E. (9) $8,190.76.

A. Jeremiah C. Waterman, 205 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Southern Pacific Co., 205 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $500.

A. Waterways Bulk Transportation Council, Inc., 10 East 40th Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $50.

A. Weaver, Glassie & Molloy, 1527 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The Atlantic Refining Co., 260 South Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
D. (6) $200.

A. Weaver, Glassie & Molloy, 1527 New Hampshire Avenue, Washington, D.C.
B. Eastern Meat Packers Association, Inc., 1820 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $5. E. (9) $1.15.

A. Weaver, Glassie & Molloy, 1527 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The National Independent Meat Packers Association, 1820 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $225. E. (9) $4.96.

A. William H. Webb, LaSalle Building, Washington, D.C.
B. National Rivers and Harbors Congress, 1028 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $1,875.36. E. (9) $1,034.69.

A. E. E. Webster, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, 12050 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
D. (6) $3,746.32.

A. Peter P. Weidenbruch, Jr., 510 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Socony Mobil Oil Co., Inc., 150 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $750. E. (9) $105.20.

A. Dr. Frank J. Welch, 3724 Manor Road, Chevy Chase, Md.
B. The Tobacco Institute, Inc., 1735 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Joseph H. Welch, 1630 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
B. Wellington Management Co., 1630 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
E. (9) $28.74.

A. Wenchel, Schulman & Manning, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Michael Ladney, Jr., 18125 East 10 Mile Road, East Detroit, Mich.
E. (9) $45.14.

A. West Coast Inland Navigation District, Court House, Bradenton, Fla.
E. (9) $601.30.

A. John C. White, 838 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $1,125. E. (9) $232.75.

A. Marc A. White, 888 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc.

A. Donald S. Whyte, 1629 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Industrial Bankers Association, 1629 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $375.

A. Louis E. Whyte, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Independent Natural Gas Association of America, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Claude G. Wild, Jr., 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Gulf Oil Corp., Pittsburgh, Pa.
D. (6) $1,000. E. (9) $250.

A. Albert E. Wilkinson, 202 Investment Building, Washington, D.C.
B. The Anaconda Co., 25 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) $2,250. E. (9) $785.70.

A. Mr. John Willard, Box 1172, Helena, Mont.
B. Montana Railroad Association, Helena, Mont.
D. (6) $150. E. (9) $41.72.

A. Harding deC. Williams, 1300 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Real Estate Boards, 36 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.; 1300 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $1,916. E. (9) $381.74.

A. Robert E. Williams, Air Transport Association of America, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Air Transport Association of America, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $950. E. (9) $516.16.

A. John C. Williamson, 1300 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Real Estate Boards, 36 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.; 1300 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $4,250. E. (9) $227.68.

A. Wilmer, Cutler & Pickering, 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Committee for Automobile Excise Tax Repeal, Farragut Building, 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $5,897.20. E. (9) $378.39.

A. Clark L. Wilson, Association Building, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Consultant to the Emergency Lead-Zinc Committee.
D. (6) $1,800. E. (9) $792.23.

A. E. Raymond Wilson, 245 Second Street NE., Washington, D.C.
B. Friends Committee on National Legislation, 245 Second Street NE., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $1,153.70.

A. Henry B. Wilson, 1612 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey), 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y.

A. Richard W. Wilson, 121 Second Street NE., Washington, D.C.
B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association (Service Organization), 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $150.

A. W. E. Wilson, 1525 Fairfield Avenue, Shreveport, La.
B. Union Producing Co., 1525 Fairfield Avenue, Shreveport, La.
D. (6) $600. E. (9) $329.98.

A. Everett T. Winter, 225 South Meramec, St. Louis, Mo.
B. Mississippi Valley Association, 225 South Meramec, St. Louis, Mo.

A. Richard F. Witherall, 702 Majestic Building, Denver, Colo.
B. Colorado Railroad Association, 702 Majestic Building, Denver, Colo.
D. (6) $610.12. E. (9) $610.12.

A. Clay B. Wolfe, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
D. (6) $828.60. E. (9) $880.

A. Lewton B. Wolfe, 1132 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Distilled Spirits Institute, 1132 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Venlo Wolfsohn, 1729 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Institute of Scrap Iron & Steel, Inc., 1729 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $300. E. (9) $16.35.

A. Russell J. Woodman, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Transportation-Communication Employees Union, 3860 Lindell Boulevard, St. Louis, Mo.
D. (6) $750.

A. Hal J. Wright, 1612 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey), 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y.

A. Joseph M. Wyatt, 501 Keyser Building, Baltimore, Md.
B. Roadside Business Association, 1430 Rand Tower, Minneapolis, Minn.
D. (6) $7,500. E. (9) $438.24.

A. John H. Yingling, 905 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Support Group for Progressive Banking, 905 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $800.

A. Theodore O. Yntema, 3950 Franklin Road, Bloomfield Hills, Mich.
B. Committee for Automobile Excise Tax Repeal, Farragut Building, 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Howard E. Young, 4622 Creek Shore Drive, Rockville, Md.
B. Best Universal Lock Co., Inc., 6161 East 75th Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
D. (6) $39.90.

A. J. Banks Young, Ring Building, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 12285, Memphis, Tenn.
D. (6) $637.50.

A. Kenneth Young, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $3,562. E. (9) $486.18

A. Gordon K. Zimmerman, Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Soil & Water Conservation Districts, League City, Tex.

A. Zimring, Gromfine & Sternstein, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.; 11 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Roger E. Zylstra, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Smith & Pepper, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) $50.

REGISTRATIONS

The following registrations were submitted for the second calendar quarter 1965:

(NOTE.—The form used for registration is reproduced below. In the interest of economy in the RECORD, questions are not repeated, only the essential answers are printed, and are indicated by their respective letter and number.)

FILE ONE COPY WITH THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE AND FILE TWO COPIES WITH THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

This page (page 1) is designed to supply identifying data; and page 2 (on the back of this page) deals with financial data.

PLACE AN "X" BELOW THE APPROPRIATE LETTER OR FIGURE IN THE BOX AT THE RIGHT OF THE "REPORT" HEADING BELOW:

"PRELIMINARY" REPORT ("Registration"): To "register," place an "X" below the letter "P" and fill out page 1 only.

"QUARTERLY" REPORT: To indicate which one of the four calendar quarters is covered by this Report, place an "X" below the appropriate figure. Fill out both page 1 and page 2 and as many additional pages as may be required. The first additional page should be numbered as page "3," and the rest of such pages should be "4," "5," "6," etc. Preparation and filing in accordance with instructions will accomplish compliance with all quarterly reporting requirements of the Act.

Year: 19______ ◄

REPORT

PURSUANT TO FEDERAL REGULATION OF LOBBYING ACT

P	QUARTER			
	1st	2d	3d	4th
(Mark one square only)				

NOTE ON ITEM "A".—(a) IN GENERAL. This "Report" form may be used by either an organization or an individual, as follows:

(i) "Employee".—To file as an "employee", state (in Item "B") the name, address, and nature of business of the "employer". (If the "employee" is a firm [such as a law firm or public relations firm], partners and salaried staff members of such firm may join in filing a Report as an "employee".)

(ii) "Employer".—To file as an "employer", write "None" in answer to Item "B".

(b) SEPARATE REPORTS. An agent or employee should not attempt to combine his Report with the employer's Report:

(i) Employers subject to the Act must file separate Reports and are not relieved of this requirement merely because Reports are filed by their agents or employees.

(ii) Employees subject to the Act must file separate Reports and are not relieved of this requirement merely because Reports are filed by their employers.

A. ORGANIZATION OR INDIVIDUAL FILING:

1. State name, address, and nature of business.

2. If this Report is for an Employer, list names or agents or employees who will file Reports for this Quarter.

NOTE ON ITEM "B".—*Reports by Agents or Employees.* An employee is to file, each quarter, as many Reports as he has employers, except that: (*a*) If a particular undertaking is jointly financed by a group of employers, the group is to be considered as one employer, but all members of the group are to be named, and the contribution of each member is to be specified; (*b*) if the work is done in the interest of one person but payment therefor is made by another, a single Report—naming both persons as "employers"—is to be filed each quarter.

B. EMPLOYER.—State name, address, and nature of business. If there is no employer, write "None."

NOTE ON ITEM "C".—(*a*) The expression "in connection with legislative interests," as used in this Report, means "in connection with attempting, directly or indirectly, to influence the passage or defeat of legislation." "The term 'legislation' means bills, resolutions, amendments, nominations, and other matters pending or proposed in either House of Congress, and includes any other matter which may be the subject of action by either House"—§ 302(e).

(*b*) Before undertaking any activities in connection with legislative interests, organizations and individuals subject to the Lobbying Act are required to file a "Preliminary" Report (Registration).

(*c*) After beginning such activities, they must file a "Quarterly" Report at the end of each calendar quarter in which they have either received or expended anything of value in connection with legislative interests.

C. LEGISLATIVE INTERESTS, AND PUBLICATIONS in connection therewith:

1. State approximately how long legislative interests are to continue. If receipts and expenditures in connection with legislative interests have terminated, ☐ place an "X" in the box at the left, so that this Office will no longer expect to receive Reports.

2. State the general legislative interests of the person filing and set forth the *specific* legislative interests by reciting: (*a*) Short titles of statutes and bills; (*b*) House and Senate numbers of bills, where known; (*c*) citations of statutes, where known; (*d*) whether for or against such statutes and bills.

3. In the case of those publications which the person filing has caused to be issued or distributed in connection with legislative interests, set forth: (*a*) Description, (*b*) quantity distributed; (*c*) date of distribution, (*d*) name of printer or publisher (if publications were paid for by person filing) or name of donor (if publications were received as a gift).

(Answer items 1, 2, and 3 in the space below. Attach additional pages if more space is needed)

4. If this is a "Preliminary" Report (Registration) rather than a "Quarterly" Report, state below what the nature and amount of anticipated expenses will be; and if for an agent or employee, state also what the daily, monthly, or annual rate of compensation is to be. If this is a "Quarterly" Report, disregard this item "C4" and fill out item "D" and "E" on the back of this page. Do not attempt to combine a "Preliminary" Report (Registration) with a "Quarterly" Report.◄

AFFIDAVIT

[Omitted in printing]

PAGE 1◄

A. Arthur Andersen & Co., 69 West Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. David Apter, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Guild of Prescription Opticians of America, Inc., 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Arnold, Fortas & Porter, 1229 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Floor Covering Committee Affiliated With the National Council of American Importers, 295 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Arnold, Fortas & Porter, 1229 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Margaret Lee Weil, 50 East 83d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Automatic Car Wash Association, 1115 Union Planters Bank Building, Memphis, Tenn.

A. Bandag, Inc., 1056 Hershey Avenue, Muscatine, Iowa.

A. Emmett Ellwood Barbee, Box 843, Boulder City, Nev.

A. Robert C. Barnard, 224 Southern Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, 224 Southern Building, Washington, D.C.

A. James P. Bass, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Airlines, Inc., 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Reed A. Benson, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The John Birch Society, Inc., 395 Concord Avenue, Belmont, Mass.

A. Eugene P. Boardman, 245 Second Street NE., Washington, D.C.
B. Friends Committee on National Legislation, 245 Second Street NE., Washington, D.C.

A. Michael H. Cardozo, 1521 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Association of American Law Schools, 1521 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Chapman, Friedman, Shea, Clubb & Duff, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Strohmeyer & Arpe Co., 139–141 Franklin Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Citizens Political Action Association of Prince Georges County, 110 Northway Road, Greenbelt, Md.

A. James R. Clark, Jr., 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Fleet Reserve Association, 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, 224 Southern Building, Washington, D.C.
B. The Colonial Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., 1–3 O'Connell Street, Sydney, Australia.

A. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, 224 Southern Building, Washington, D.C.
B. The Oil Shale Corp., 680 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Cole & Groner, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Task Force of Small American Shipbuilders, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Marvin K. Collie, 2201 First City National Bank Building, Houston, Tex.
B. Arthur Andersen & Co., 69 West Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Covington & Burling, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Association Maximum Service Telecasters.

A. Frank M. Crance, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, 12050 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

A. Clifford Davis, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Louisville Gas & Electric Co., Louisville, Ky.

A. Clifford Davis, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Shawnee Coal Co., Nashville, Tenn.

A. Dawson, Griffin, Pickens & Riddell, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Air Transport Association, Washington, D.C.

A. Dawson, Griffin, Pickens & Riddell, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Peoples Life Insurance Co., Acacia Mutual Life Insurance Co., Equitable Life Insurance Co., and Government Employees Life Insurance Co., Washington, D.C.

A. Valentine B. Deale, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Bandag, Inc., 1056 Hershey Avenue, Muscatine, Iowa.

A. Michael B. Deane, 1518 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Responsive Environments Corp., 21 East 40th Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Milton C. Denbo, 1341 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Automatic Car Wash Association, 4432 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Franklin W. Denius, Post Office Box 1148, Austin, Tex.
B. Texas Electric Service Co., Post Office Box 970, Fort Worth, Tex.

A. John M. Dickerman, 900 17th Street NW., Washington.
B. National Lumber & Building Material Dealers Association, 302 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Timothy V. A. Dillon, 1001 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. International Engineering Co., Inc., 74 New Montgomery Street, San Francisco, Calif.

A. R. Michael Duncan.
B. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, 224 Southern Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Ely, Duncan & Bennett, 1200 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Basic Management, Inc., Post Office Box 2065, Henderson, Nev.

A. Ely, Duncan & Bennett, 1200 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Las Vegas Valley Water District, 3700 West Charleston Boulevard, Las Vegas, Nev.

A. Emergency Committee To Protect Cotton Growers, Congressional Hotel, Washington, D.C.

A. Josiah Ferris, 510 Union Trust Building, Washington, D.C.
B. American Sugar Cane League of the U.S.A., 414 Whitney Building, New Orleans, La., and Florida Sugar Cane League, Post Office Box 1207, Clewiston, Fla.

A. Joseph B. Friedman, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. M. Golodetz & Co., 120 Wall Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Goodwin, Procter & Hoar, 84 State Street, Boston, Mass.
B. National Association of Business Development Corp.

A. George Grant, 4801 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Ministry of Industry, Thailand Government, Thailand Embassy, 2300 Kalorama Road, Washington, D.C.

A. George Grant, 1619 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Forest Products Association, 1619 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Milton S. Gwirtzman, 844 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.
B. HRH Construction Co., 579 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Hamel, Morgan, Park & Saunders, 888 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Comision Nacional Para el Estudio, de la Caña y el Azucar, La Paz, Bolivia.

A. Hamel, Morgan, Park & Saunders, 888 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Lake Carriers' Association, Rockefeller Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

A. Hamel, Morgan, Park & Saunders, 888 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Scientific Apparatus Makers Association, 815 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

A. Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

A. H. Struve Hensel, 1521 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. C. H. Stuelcken Sohn, Stuelckenwerft, Hamburg-Steinwerder, Germany.

A. J. J. Hickey, 405 Majestic Building, Cheyenne, Wyo.
B. Union Pacific Railroad Co., U.P.R.R. Building, Los Angeles, Calif.

A. John W. Holton, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The American Bankers Association, 90 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Everett Hutchinson, 839 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Motor Bus Owners, 839 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Meryle V. Hutchison, 1030 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Nurses' Association, Inc., 10 Columbus Circle, New York, N.Y.

A. Spencer A. Johnson, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Chamber of Commerce of the U.S.A., 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Murray B. Jones, 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Association of Engineering Service Contractors, Inc., 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Kenneth B. Keating, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Population Crisis Committee, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. J. B. Kirklin, Congressional Hotel, Washington, D.C.

A. John D. Knodell, Jr., 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Humble Oil & Refining Co., Post Office Box 2180, Houston, Tex.

A. Robert D. Larsen, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Swaziland Sugar Association, Mbabane, Swaziland.

A. League of Americans Residing Abroad, 910 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Paul H. Long, 1612 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey), 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y.

A. McCarty & Wheatley, 1200 Walker Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Semitropic Water Storage District, 2714 L Street, Bakersfield, Calif.

A. McClure & Trotter, 1710 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Socony Mobil Oil Co., Inc., 150 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Guy G. McConnell, 1825 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Manufacturing Chemists' Association, Inc., 1825 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. E. Perkins McGuire, 800 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. C. H. Stuelcken Sohn, Stuelckenwerft, Hamburg-Steinwerder, Germany.

A. Robert D. McMillen, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Corn Starch Industry Committee, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Rufus W. Manderson, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Electrical Contractors Association, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. James M. Massey, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Communications Workers of America, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. James E. Meals, 1143 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Air Line Pilots Association, 55th Street and Cicero Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A. Merchantile Trust Co., St. Louis, Mo.

A. Miller & Chevalier, 1001 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.
B. Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

A. Miller & Chevalier, 1001 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.
B. Mercantile Trust Company National Association, St. Louis, Mo.

A. Miller & Chevalier, 1001 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.
B. Pacific Lighting Corp., 600 California Street, San Francisco, Calif.

A. John H. Murdoch, Jr., Barclay Building, 1 Belmont Avenue, Bala Cynwyd, Pa.
B. National Water Company Conference, Barclay Building, Bala Cynwyd, Pa.

A. National Auto & Truck Wreckers Association, Inc., 18 Second Avenue, San Mateo, Calif.

A. National Farmers Organization, Corning, Iowa.

A. National Particleboard Association, 711 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. National Rice Users Conference, 1729 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Nixon, Mudge, Rose, Guthrie & Alexander, 839 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Talisman Sugar Corp., 1400 First National Bank Building, Miami, Fla.

A. O'Connor, Green, Thomas & Walters, 508 Federal Bar Building, Washington, D.C.
B. American Transit Association, 355 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. O'Connor, Green, Thomas & Walters, 508 Federal Bar Building, Washington, D.C.
B. El Paso Natural Gas Co., 1 Chase Manhattan Plaza, New York, N.Y.

A. Charles T. O'Neill, Jr., 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Bankers Association, 90 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Harry D. Orr, Jr., 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.
B. Robert O. Anderson, Roswell, N. Mex.

A. Pacific Lighting Corp., 600 California Street, San Francisco, Calif.

A. Brig. Gen. John L. Person, USA (Ret.), LaSalle Building, Washington, D.C.
B. National Rivers and Harbors Congress, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Robert J. Leigh, 1735 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Telephone Cooperative Association, 1735 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. A. Harold Peterson, 500 Minnesota Federal Building, Minneapolis, Minn.
B. National R.E.A. Telephone Association, 500 Minnesota Federal Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

A. John P. Philbin, 510 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Socony Mobil Oil Co., Inc., 150 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Bruce O. Pike, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

A. Mrs. Phyllis P. Piotrow, 1730 K Street, NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Population Crisis Committee, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. John W. Pompelli, 1 Farragut Square South, Washington, D.C.
B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Population Crisis Committee, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Prather, Levenberg & Seeger, 1707 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Comité de Productores de Azucar, 376 A Miro Queseda, Lima, Peru, and Confederation of Workers of Peru, Tigre 173, Lima, Peru.

A. Earl G. Quinn, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

A. Ragan & Mason, 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Bulk Food Carriers, Inc., 311 California Street, San Francisco, Calif.

A. Ragan & Mason, 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. South Atlantic & Caribbean Line, Inc., 250 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Edward M. Raymond, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. A conference body for farmer cooperatives marketing farm products and/or purchasing farm supplies.

A. Rea, Cross & Knebel, 917 Munsey Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Midwest Solvents Co., Inc., 1300 Main Street, Atchison, Kans.

A. William M. Requa, 732 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Association of Sugar Producers of Puerto Rico, 732 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Theron J. Rice, 1710 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Continental Oil Co., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y.

A. James W. Riddell, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Air Transport Association, Washington, D.C.

A. Henry P. Schmidt, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Brotherhood of Railway & Steamship Clerks, 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

A. James M. Schuette, 1629 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Beer Wholesalers' Association of America, Inc., 6310 North Cicero Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A. Shaw, Pittman, Potts, Trowbridge & Madden, 910 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. League of Americans Residing Abroad, 910 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Richard L. Shook, 1815 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. W. Roger Springate, Sr., Security Trust Building, Lexington, Ky.

A. Single Persons Tax Reform Lobby, 1692A Green Street, San Francisco, Calif.

A. James E. Smith, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The American Bankers Association, 90 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Thaddeus S. Snell, 134 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.
B. National Particleboard Association, 711 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Raymond E. Steele, 1511 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Association of American and Canadian Importers of Green Olives, Inc., 70 Wall Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Steptoe & Johnson, 1100 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.
B. AFCO Credit Corp., 108 John Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Stitt & Hemmendinger, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Hohenberg Co., Inc., 1431 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

A. Stitt & Hemmendinger, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. ICI (New York) Inc., 444 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Stitt & Hemmendinger, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Toyoshima & Co., Inc., 303 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Stitt & Hemmendinger, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Unione Industriale Prato, Prato, Italy; Maylis Associates, 200 West 34th Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Surrey, Karasik, Gould & Greene, 1116 Woodward Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Associated Sugar Producers of Guadeloupe and Martinique, Boite Postale 175, Points-a-Pitre, Guadeloupe.

A. Ralph L. Tabor.

B. American Automobile Association, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Wheat Consumers Committee, 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. O'Connor, Green, Thomas & Walters, 508 Federal Bar Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Morton M. Winston.

B. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, 224 Southern Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Hal J. Wright, 1612 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey), 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y.

A. Joseph M. Wyatt, 501 Keyser Building, Baltimore, Md.

B. Roadside Business Association, 1430 Rand Tower, Minneapolis, Minn.

A. Howard E. Young, 4622 Creek Shore Drive, Rockville, Md.

B. Best Universal Lock Co., Inc., 6161 East 75th Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

A. Lester L. Zosel, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Brotherhood of Railway & Steamship Clerks, 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

A Salute to the Union of Burma

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ADAM C. POWELL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 10, 1966

Mr. POWELL. Mr. Speaker, on January 4, the Union of Burma celebrated the 17th anniversary of her independence. Today it gives me great pleasure to extend heartiest congratulations, belatedly since the Congress was not in session, to His Excellency General Ne Win, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Union of Burma; to His Excellency U On Sein, the present Burmese Ambassador to the United States; and also to His Excellency U Tun Win, who will become the new Burmese Ambassador to the United States very soon.

The peoples of the world have long been fascinated with this beautiful and mysterious land. To her neighbors in India Burma is known as the golden peninsula because of the large reserves of uncrowded land and forests and plentiful minerals and gems. Rudyard Kipling expressed the Englishman's wonderment with Burma in his poem "Mandalay":

Come you back to Mandalay,
Where the old flotilla lay:
Can't you 'ear their paddles chunkin' from
Rangoon to Mandalay?
On the road to Mandalay,
Where the flyin' fishes play,
An' the dawn comes up like thunder outer
China 'crost the bay.

Burmese leaders characterize their nation's policy in international affairs as one of nonalinement, or the determination to resist entanglement in either of the power blocs of the cold war. A corollary of this neutralist posture is active support for the United Nations and its specialized agencies. Burma joined the United Nations in 1948 and has since worked to strengthen its many activities. She has participated in the UNESCO Research Center on Social Implications of Industrialization, in southeast Asia as well as in the Colombo Plan Council for Technical Cooperation, in south and southeast Asia. The specialized agencies to which Burma has given particularly outstanding service are the International Labor Organization and the Food and Agricultural Organization.

Symbolic of Burma's engagement in international relations is U Thant, Burmese citizen and presently the Secretary General of the United Nations. Formerly a Burmese civil servant, he is the first citizen from the developing nations to serve in this important post.

In addition to efforts to promote international harmony, Burma seeks forms of social, political, and economic order so that the Burmese people can enjoy national unity and economic prosperity. General Ne Win, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of Burma, has sought to solve many of his country's problems through a plan known as the Socialist economic system for Burma. This project calls for the nationalization of such activities as industries, mines, and banks. Illustrative of this is the recent Government move to take over the administration of many civil hospitals and health centers in order to maintain uniform health service throughout the country.

Another example of the nation's effort to achieve economic well-being is a 5-year plan for construction of a hugh dockyard at Sinmalaik on the Hlaing River. Burmese students are being sent abroad for training in dockyard management so that when the dockyard is completed, there will be enough trained Burmese to run it efficiently.

Today we pause to send warmest wishes to the Burmese people and to reaffirm our belief that Burma's economic and political growth as a free nation is important to southeast Asia and to all the countries of the free world.

Price Notice Bill

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EMANUEL CELLER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 10, 1966

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, today I introduce a price notice bill, to require companies in basic industries to give notice to the President of any proposed price increase, and to require a 60-day waiting period prior to the effective date of the price increase.

My bill would give both industry and Government time to review fully results that are likely to flow from a proposed price increase in a basic industry. It will provide a forum in which private interests and officials charged with Government responsibilities can have freedom to act.

Four times in the last 3 years the President of the United States has been confronted with announcements that companies in industries basic to the well-being of the entire economy were going to raise prices, in the face of and notwithstanding the concern of the President's economic advisers that excessive inflationary pressures necessarily would result. In 1962, the steel industry proposed such a price rise, and in 1965 the aluminum and copper industries tried to increase prices in an inflationary manner. In 1966, elements of the steel industry wanted a price hike in structural steel, which according to the President's economic advisers, would have been inflationary, and injurious to the economy. In each instance the President has had his busy schedule abruptly disorganized, and has had to resort to vigorous action to safeguard the interests of all of the people.

Such confrontations between the President and industry are undesirable, destructive, and are incompatible with orderly Government-business relationships.

The bill that I am sponsoring will accomplish the following:

First. Provide a method to identify basic industries in which the private pricing action of one firm is of nationwide concern and is contrary to the interests of the public to avoid inflation. One standard relates total industry sales to the gross national product. Information needed to establish the precise percentage relationship on an informed basis will be secured during the hearings on the bill.

Second. Afford a waiting period, prior to the effectiveness of such a price increase, during which time the forces of both sides can take the matter to the public, and explore likely results of the proposed price increase. During the waiting period, if appropriate to the circumstances, hearings could be held by interested congressional committees.

Third. Panic buying of articles affected by proposed price increases would be avoided. After the completion of the